INSIDE: A secret report that rocked Trudeau's cabinet

Maclean's

OCTOBER 10,1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

$1.25



THATCHER'S COLD WAR CRUSADE

A conversation with the Iron Lady

Trudeau's new peace-seeking role

0 55113 70001



CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

OCTOBER 10, 1983 VOL 96 NO 41



An explosive secret report

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau logged 10,000 km last week, but his travels proved unfruitful, and there were fresh signs of trouble for the Liberals in Ottawa —*Page 18*



The Doukhobors talk peace

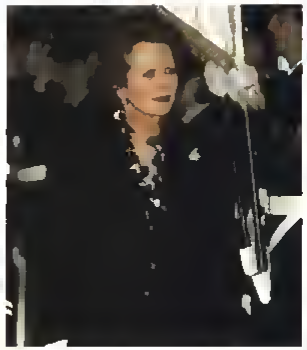
After decades of bombings, burnings and nude demonstrations, the warring Doukhobor sects appear to be on the verge of reaching a peace agreement. —*Page 46*

COVER

Thatcher's Cold War crusade

With an icy clarity and certainty, Margaret Thatcher, the most vocal and hawkish of the NATO leaders, brought her conservative message of free enterprise and anticommunism to North America last week. She was clearly determined to stiffen Western resolve against the Soviet Union in the face of popular antinuclear movements —*Page 24*

COVER PHOTO BY BRIAN WELLER/MACLEAN'S



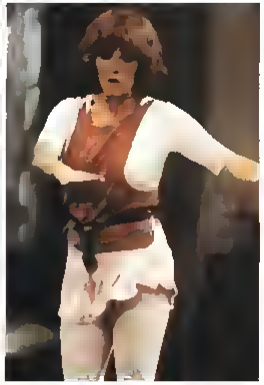
CONTENTS

Books	64
Braid	72
Broadcasting	52
Business	38
Canada	18
Cover	24
Films	54
Follow-up	14
Gordon	17
Letters	4
Medicine	48
Newman	45
Passages	4
People	37
Religion	46
Television	69
Theatre	62
World	32



China's careful course

Despite an attractive offer from Washington of high technology in exchange for better relations, China is charting a wary diplomatic course —*Page 32*



Journey to the past

As television networks begin their new season this month, most of the new shows hark back to well-worn formulas established in the 1950s and 1960s —*Page 69*



Thatcher, one-on-one

When Senior Editor David North left his native Britain in 1974, Margaret Thatcher had just finished a term as secretary of state for education and science and was about to begin her successful campaign to topple Edward Heath from the leadership of the Conservative Party. North, 52, has since become a Canadian citizen, but he has continued to follow Thatcher's career closely since then as she radicalized first her own party, then Britain's entire postwar economic and social order. In doing so, she has projected an uncompromising, often inflexible personality. But in a private meeting—the only one that she granted to a magazine journalist on her North Ameri-



IAN WILLER/MACLEAN'S

North interviewing Thatcher: he felt the bite of her annoyance

can tour—North's first impression was one of shared humanity and vulnerability. It was only when the middle-aged lady began to speak that he sensed the truth behind the legend. Said North: "She never answers her opponent's arguments, but always restates her own. Thatcher has the ability to impose her dogmatically held conservative perceptions in any surroundings, whether on the hustings, in a face-to-face encounter or in a world forum." Indeed, North himself felt the bite of her annoyance when, after a probing question about the conflict between Prime Minister Trudeau's perception of East-West relations and her own, she snapped: "Now I am going to be very cross with you. You have done what pressmen frequently do—but what I did not expect you to do—taken quotations out of context. And I think it is very offside."

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's October 10, 1983

Editor Kevin Doyle

Managing Editor: Robert Lewis
Assistant Managing Editors: Colin MacKenzie, Alan Walker
Art Director: Nick Burnett
Senior Contributing Editor: Peter C. Newman
Senior Editors: Angela Ferrante, Robert Marshall, David North
National Editor: Malcolm Gray
Foreign Editor: David North
Departments Editor: Thomas Hopkins
Entertainment Editor: Ann Johnston
Business Editor: James Fleming
Front Section Editor: Doreen Guthrie
Sports Editor: Hal Quinn
People and Passages Editor: Maureen Stonehouse
Senior Writers: Linda Diebel, Gillian MacKay
Linda McQuaig, Susan Riley, Val Ross
Associate Editors: Ian Austen, Jarvi Mitchell, Ian Pearson, June Rogers, Ann Walmsley
Staff Writers: Carol Bruman, Shona McKay
Bureaus
Ottawa: Carol Goar (Chief), John Hay, Mary Janigan, Julie Van Dusen (Researcher-Reporter)
British Columbia: Jane O'Hara
Alberta: Gordon Legge (Calgary), *Atlantic Provinces:* Michael Clugston (Halifax), *Washington:* Michael Posner
Chief of Research: Arlene Arnason
Librarian: Roberta Grant
Linda Bailey (Assistant Librarian) Cathy Hounam (Library Assistant)
Chief Copy Editor: Heather Birchall
Copy Editors: Nora Underwood (Associate), Dianna Lore, Carla Strassale
News Desk: Kathryn Makosy
Correspondents
Whitehorse: Heather Stockstill, *Yellowknife:* Sandra Souchotte,
Regina: Dale Eisler, *Winnipeg:* Andrew Nikiforuk,
Montreal: Anne Reirne, *Fredericton:* David Folster,
Charlottetown: Kennedy Wells, *St. John's:* Bonnie Woodworth,
Athens: Cameron Duodu, *Athens:* Michael Skapinker,
Auckland: John Mulinder, *Bangkok:* Paul Quinn-Judge,
Berlin: Leslie Colitt, *Bogota:* Timothy Ross,
Brussels: Peter Lewis, *Cairo:* Kate Finch,
Dublin: Brendan Keenan, *Geneva:* Ian Guest, *Hong Kong:* Brian Jeffries,
Jerusalem: Eric Silver, *Johannesburg:* Allister Sparks,
London: Chris Dunkley, Carol Kennedy, Ian Mather,
Los Angeles: William Scobie, *Madrid:* David Baird,
Manila: Richard Vokey, *Nairobi:* Roland Tyrrell, *New Delhi:* Penny Symon,
Nicosia: Andrew Borowiec, *Paris:* Marci McDonald,
Reykjavik: Haraldur H. Hamar, *Rio de Janeiro:* George Hawrylyshyn,
Rome: Sari Gilbert, *San Francisco:* David Kline,
Santiago: Mary Helen Spooner, *Stockholm:* Chris Mosey,
Sydney: Philip Gennard, *The Hague:* Mike Ramsey,
Vienna: Anton Kosne, Sue Masterman
Contributing Editors: Mark Abley, Barbara Amiel,
Rita Christopher, Mack Currock, Terence Dickinson
Wayne Grigsby, Marni Jackson, Brian D. Johnson, David Livingstone,
William Lowther, Bill MacVicar, John Masters, Pat Oliendorf,
Lawrence O'Toole, David Thomas
Researcher-Reporters: Ann MacGregor (Senior Researcher)
Cindy Barrett, Jackie Carlos, Ann Finlayson, David Halpin Byrne,
Nicholas Jennings, Jane Mingay
Art Department: John Agnew (Assistant Art Director),
Tom Metz (Senior Designer) Deborah Fadden, Elizabeth Sousa (Designers),
Dan Palkowski (Assistant Designer)
Chief Staff Photographer: Brian Willer
Photo Editor: Marijke Leupen
Lisa Burroughs, Hilary Forrest (Assistant Photo Editors),
Tom Sudden (Photo Librarian), Susan Hannaford (Photo Assistant)
Production Superintendent: Ken Asquith
Editorial Controller: Valerie Chrysdale
Assistant to the Editor: Louisa Mantaigo
Assistant to the Managing Editor: Frances McNeely
Editorial Assistants: Mary Brennan, Louise Campoli, Brenda Perks
Wire Room Superintendent: Peter Giffen

Group Vice-President, Magazine Divisions: Lloyd M. Hodgkinson
Publisher: James M. Miller

Director of Marketing: Paul C. Jones
Circulation Director: Howard J. Adams
Director of Advertising Sales: Donald A. Ladkin
Promotion Manager: Shelley M. Black
Research Manager: Sharon A. Murray
Advertising Production Manager: Vernon Bertram
Customer Service Supervisor: Mavis Julius
Maclean's is published by Maclean Hunter Limited
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: Donald G. Campbell
President: Frederick T. Metcalf
Vice-President, Printing Division: Matthew B. Fyfe

MACLEAN'S, established 1905, is published and printed weekly by Maclean Hunter Limited, Maclean Hunter Building, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7. Montreal office: 1001 de Maisonneuve ouest, Montreal H3A 3E1. Vancouver office: Ste. 900, 1111 Melville St., Vancouver V6E 3V6. Contents Copyright © 1983 by Maclean Hunter; may not be reprinted without permission. Printed in Canada. Canadian second-class mail registration number 1260. Second-class postage paid at Buffalo, New York, for U.S. subscribers. U.S. Postmasters: send form 3579 to Maclean's, P.O. Box 4541, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240. Maclean's ISSN 0024-9262. Subscription prices: Canada, 1 year $62.50; U.S.A., 1 year $40.00; All other countries, 1 year $67.00. Change of address: Send current address label, new address, and date of move to: Maclean's, P.O. Box 1600, Postal Station A, Toronto M5W 2S8. Allow six weeks.

A Maclean Hunter publication.

CHRYSLER CREATES LASER & DAYTONA TURBO

THE COMPETITION IS GOOD. WE HAD TO BE BETTER.



Some items illustrated or described are optional at extra cost

The first front-wheel-drive sports car built in North America.

New Laser and Daytona Turbo bristle with fresh ideas. With engineering and design that make them revolutionary.

Revolutionary with an electronically controlled 2.2 litre engine that is arguably the best powerplant made in North America. And with turbo charging power is boosted to a phenomenal 142 horsepower. With multi-point fuel injection that 'spritzes' fuel at each cylinder on computer command. That means combustion is controlled and efficient. And 0 to 80 km/hr is a very quick 5.8 seconds.

Revolutionary with a unique aero silhouette and flush mounted panoramic windows that makes these cars slippery enough to cut the air with a drag coefficient of 0.34 for Turbo Z. A number bettered by only a handful of cars.

Revolutionary with road-hugging front-wheel-drive, nitrogen shocks, and quick response power steering. And an optional electronic navigator that handles trip calculations by computer.

Laser and Daytona Turbo. Revolutionary cars that are destined for greatness. Open one up at Dodge and Plymouth dealers.

Only Chrysler backs you for 5 years or 80,000 km.
1. Engine and Powertrain
2. Outer Panel Anti-Corrosion
See dealer for details

Check the advantages of leasing Laser and Daytona Turbo
Ask about Chrysler LeaseAbility.

Join the Chrysler Revolution!

CHRYSLER CANADA LTD.

A foreign war

Thank you for your clear and factual account of the tragic situation in Lebanon (*A nation's self-destruction*, World, Sept. 26). However, I fail to understand your opening and closing logic in describing the situation as a "fratricidal civil war" and coming to the unbelievable conclusion that this is a nation "apparently determined to tear itself apart." The facts you quote hardly support such a surprising conclusion. A civil war is a conflict between citizens of the same country. The conflict that *Maclean's* correctly describes involves, according to your own report, "the invasion of the Israeli army to purge the Palestinian guerrillas" . . . "PLO units joining Druze militiamen" . . . "Iranian [what are they doing in a civil war?] and Syrian brigades fighting alongside the Druze and Shi'ites" . . . the presence of the Marines and U.S. warships . . . and an American [U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane] pressing a Syrian [President Hafez al-Assad] to agree to a ceasefire in Chouf. This is in no way a civil war, but a war that is calculated and provoked from outside.

—FRANK A. RAMSPERGER, S.J.,
Guelph, Ont.

Amends on an amendment

Your article *The New Democrats' dilemma* (Canada, Sept. 12) states that the federal NDP caucus joined the Liberals to defeat the short-lived Joe Clark government. If you will check the official record, you will find that the New Democrats proposed an amendment to a Liberal amendment to [than Finance Minister] John Crosbie's motion. The Liberals supported the New Democratic Party amendment to the amendment. It was Clark who made the decision that he would accept the loss on the amendment to the amendment as no confidence and in turn dissolved the House.

—C.A. ROBSON,
Saskatoon



MATTSON/GAMMA LIAISON

U.S. marines in Lebanon, not a civil war

Conforming thoughts

I do not always agree with what Barbara Amiel has to say but I agree wholeheartedly with her column *The dangers of self-censorship* (Sept. 26). When we censor our own thoughts we become nothing more than reflections of the stagnant collective. Obviously, if we have to keep ensuring that our thought is compatible with all the pressure groups of society, we do not have freedom of thought. From Amiel's column it is also obvious that we do not have freedom of speech. It is unfortunate that few people realize just how conforming our thoughts are.

—G. KEITH HENNING,
Edmonton

Industrial summer pastimes

Charles Gordon's *The sights of summer's end* are certainly myopic (Column, Sept. 12). The typically regionalistic, centre-of-the-universe complex emanating from Ontario, as put forth in his column, raises the question of Gordon's national perspective. Statements such as "There was no rain" applied only within Gordon's limited vision. "Pollutants being flushed into lakes and rivers" occurred largely within the limited horizons of industrial southern Ontario. I would invite Gordon to be fitted with glasses that are farsighted enough to view across the Ontario borders.

—J.M. BUREEE,
Prince George, B.C.

SUBSCRIBERS' MOVING NOTICE

Send correspondence to Maclean's, Box 1600, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 2B8

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY!

I also subscribe to Chatelaine and/or FLARE and enclose old address labels from those magazines as well

Name _____

New Address _____

Apt _____ City _____

Prov _____ Postal code _____

CHARGED: **Albert Rauca**, 75, the former Nazi SS officer extradited from Canada in May, with the murder of 11,583 Lithuanian Jews during the Second World War; in three separate actions, by the public prosecutor in Frankfurt, West Germany. Rauca lived legally in Canada, under his own name, from 1950.

DIED: **Leopold III**, 81, the king of Belgium who was forced to abdicate in favor of his son, **Baudouin**, in 1951 for having surrendered to invading Nazi forces against the advice of his ministers during the Second World War, of a heart attack, in Brussels. In 1940 Leopold chose to become a prisoner of the Nazis rather than flee to England and head a government in exile.

DIED: **Frank Jenkinson**, 44, Canada's aerobatic flying champion, in a plane crash near Sutton, Ont. Jenkinson was flying a plane designed for stunts when his engine apparently stalled, forcing the plane to crash in a wooded area. Jenkinson won his national title in Quebec two weeks before his death.

DIED: **Alan Moorehead**, 73, Australian-born author of *The White Nile* and the award-winning *Gallipoli* and *Cooper's Creek*, in London. Moorehead was a leading war correspondent during the Second World War and later turned to books based largely on his experiences as a reporter.

DIED: **Ruth Carter Stapleton**, 54, the evangelist sister of former U.S. president **Jimmy Carter**; of pancreatic cancer, in Fayetteville, N.C. Stapleton chose to forgo medical treatment, attempting to treat herself through diet, exercise and faith in God. Stapleton founded Hovita—a retreat centre for faith healing and training others in her method—during her brother's presidency.

HONORED: **Paul McCartney**, 41, **Ringo Starr**, 43, and **George Harrison**, 40, the surviving Beatles, as "freeman" of Liverpool, their birthplace and the city from which they launched their careers in the early 1960s. The civic honor for **John Lennon**, whom **Mark Chapman** murdered in 1980, is being granted posthumously. The announcement ended years of controversy within the Liverpool council, some of whose members complained that the singers had neglected their Liverpool roots.

JAILED: **Gerd Heidemann**, 51, the reporter who bought the fake Hitler diaries for *Stern* magazine; for the second time, after the Hamburg State Appeals Court ruled he might flee the country.

At Club Med, it's everything...



or nothing at all.

For some, a vacation represents a time to sit back relax and exercise your right not to exercise at all. However, there are those who prefer to think of a vacation in terms of meeting new people and engaging in as many social and physical pursuits as their energies allow. These are some of the reasons that over 900,000 people annually visit our 90 fabulous Club Med destinations in 27 countries.

Your Club Med all-inclusive vacation provides your airfare, village accommodation and 3 gourmet meals a day with unlimited wine. Nightly entertainment and all the sports activities you desire, with qualified, caring instruction.

Club Med provides a refreshing, international vacation experience no matter how you take your pleasure. At Club Med you can do nothing short of everything.



Club Med

"Your garden of earthly delights"

For more information or reservations call your travel agent or Club Med at 162 Cumberland Street, Toronto (416) 960-3279 or 1 800 268-1160 toll free.



Great caviar deserves a silent partner.



A Premium Vodka distilled in Canada by Schenley Canada Inc. An All Canadian Company

Protestants and peace

I always read Allan Fotheringham's column first, because it is usually lively and well-informed. I feel, however, that I cannot let pass his comment (*The politics of religion*, Sept. 5), "We shall not venture here into the puzzling silence of the Protestant sects on the most important issue of our time" (peace and nuclear disarmament). The strong statement that issued from the General Synod in Halifax in June read in part as follows, "the development, production or use of such weapons are contrary to the will of God and the mind of Christ." Coverage of the sessions of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver was fairly extensive in *The Globe and Mail*, and certainly in the Anglican church the leadership of Archbishop Edward Scott has been remarkable and outspoken. I am inclined to feel that prominent churchpeople are far ahead of the general congregations as far as taking a strong stand on the peace/nuclear disarmament issue, but that would apply to the whole Canadian population. Any church has to keep renewing itself and re-examining the role it plays in society at large. Fotheringham ought also to consider that for the most outspoken members of my own church on the peace issue we have also to face our own limitations. We all require a strong faith to give us energy to work for peace. Such issues as peace, poverty, sex and women's rights are getting a great deal of attention within the church and, indeed, causing some considerable tension—which is as it should be. But "puzzling silence" there certainly is not.

—GOLDIE JOSEPHY
Toronto

Congratulations on keeping old Foth in the forefront at the back. In his article on the politics of religion he has at the same time captured the struggle of our churches in speaking out intelligently and the absolute self-serving condescension of "Premier Mini Wac, Pierre Elliott Himself" and others in dealing with our efforts. If politics does not fall under the umbrella of morals and ethics, then truly it is all wat. As Foth says, unbelievable.

—REV. RALPH R.J. SCHMIDT,
Chesley, Ont.

I was delighted with Allan Fotheringham's Sept. 5 column. He not only puts government in its place but he also is able to show such fundamantalist TV preachers as Jerry Falwell and Oral Roberts for what they really are. The attitude of Pierre Trudeau and Ronald Reagan toward the statements of the Canadian Catholic bishops on the economy and the American Catholic bishops on nuclear disarmamant is appalling—



ahhh...FREEPORT, GRAND BAHAMA. What would you say to a country club island, where the games people play start with golf and tennis, and end with blackjack, roulette and craps in one of the most lavish casinos in the world! *ahhh...that's better.*

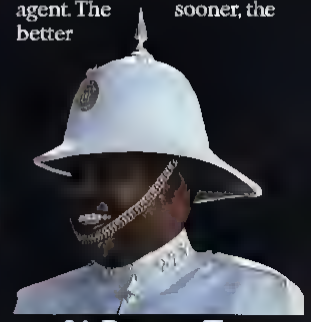
ahhh...NASSAU & PARADISE ISLAND. What would you say to loads of history, tradition and Old World charm? To an island so heavenly it's called Paradise, where the luxury hotels, casino and nightlife make it one of the



most exciting resorts on earth? *ahhh...that's better.*

ahhh...FAMILY ISLANDS. What would you say to no TV, newspapers, shoes or worries? To a style of living that's uncomplicated, unhurried and a little old fashioned? To people who treat you like family instead of like a tourist? *ahhh...that's better.*

ahhh...BAHAMAS. Different from other islands. Different from each other. If you could be there right now, we know what you'd say. See your travel agent. The sooner, the better.



It's Better in The BAHAMAS

The sooner, the better.



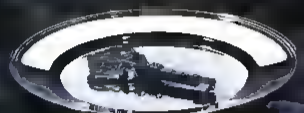
ahhh...that's better.



A VERY OUT OF THE ORDINARY HOTEL IS READY TO WELCOME YOU

Welcome to The Renaissance, a new luxury resort hotel at non-luxury prices, offering a whole new dimension in personal service and hospitality. We're located at Highway 401 and Kennedy Road, convenient to the airport and downtown Toronto. Come visit us on business. Come stay for pleasure. We'll love to look after you.

RAMADA RENAISSANCE HOTEL



A WHARTON HOTEL

2035 Kennedy Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1T 3G2 (416) 299-1500
Out of town Ramada Renaissance Reservations: 425-2610 Toronto dialing area
1-800 268-8933 Ontario & Quebec, 1-800-228-8998 Rest of Canada
Ramada-Renaissance Hotels NOW OPEN: Denver, Washington, London, Hamburg
OPENING: 8/82 Phoenix, Houston 10/82 Atlanta
12/82 Dusseldorf 12/83 Jeddah



Canadian Company. Rye whisky. One heck of a liquid asset.

that the church should stay out of criticism of government is callous and uncaring. The church has a duty to comment and criticise government on morality when the moral implications of government policy in all areas is questionable. To say that the bishops of Canada are uninformed in economic policy and therefore unable to make intelligent comments and recommendations in this area of policy is not only arrogant but downright ignorant. To imply that Christian churchmen of this country preach Communist policy is wrong. The gospels taught us that we should share what we have with others long before Karl Marx came on the scene. Christianity no more justifies the morality of free enterprise than it justifies building up potential for destruction in the name of peace and global harmony. Pierre, Ronnie, why don't you wise up?

—PAUL J. CHIASSON,
New Waterford, N.S.

In his Sept. 5 column, Allan Fotheringham lists as shameless charlatans Jerry Falwell, Herbert W. and Garner Ted Armstrong and Oral Roberts, then asks: "Have we ever heard any of our fearless political leaders denounce these mountebanks, these greedy exploiters of the frightened and lonely among us? Never." Tell us, Fotheringham, have you ever heard any fearless religious leaders denounce these mountebanks, etc.? Perhaps they should remedy the "evil" in their own profession before they start judging our politicians—remember, William Bennett and his Socreds were *elected* to govern British Columbia —MARJORIE LODGE,
Victoria

While Allan Fotheringham's column *The politics of religion* had an excellent theme, I believe it needed more research before including the remark "We shall not venture into, here, the puzzling silence of the Protestant sects on the most important issue of our time, the supposedly stricture-bound Catholics doing all the gutsy spadework in this argument." Are your readers to assume that he refers to the United church, the Anglican church, the Presbyterian church as Protestant sects? If so, he should have taken the time to read the reports of their annual meetings, as well as the reports of the World Council of Churches (Protestant) issued during their recent meetings in Vancouver

—IAN MACEACHERN,
Toronto

While I applaud Allan Fotheringham's column *The politics of religion* (Sept. 5), there is a minor problem. I think Fotheringham characterises quite rightly the serious concerns of Christian leaders, the reasons for their concerns

It writes, rates, creates, even telecommunicates. Costs less, does more- the Commodore 64.



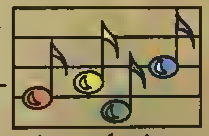
When Commodore introduced the 64, the industry suddenly realized that there would be a computer in every home, school and business years before anyone ever dreamed.

That's because Commodore 64 halved the price of high technology: while you can compare the 64's capabilities with those of any sophisticated business PC, you can compare its price with that of an average television.

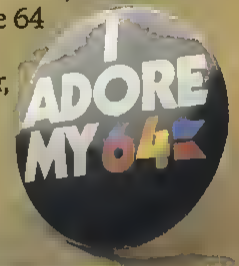


What can you do with it? Create with its high resolution Sprite Graphics. Add a printer and type with it. Add a disk drive to use spread sheets and other financial programs. Learn and play music through your home sound system on the 64's professional quality music synthesizer.





Add a modem, and hook up with the vast computer networks through your telephone. In short, the Canadian made Commodore 64 is the ultimate personal computer, at a price you can afford.



COMMODORE 64



and the sad response of Canada's politicians. However, when he speaks of "the puzzling silence of the Protestant sects" he has missed the mark. Leaders of the Canadian Council of Churches (CCC), which is made up of many of the non-Roman Catholic churches in the country, meet with the federal cabinet on a fairly regular basis. In some of those meetings, there is a wide range of items on the table, sometimes they meet to discuss single issues. If he would like to know more about the dialogue between the Protestants and cabinet, Fotheringham should check with Rev. Donald Anderson, general secretary of the CCC, Rt. Rev. Clarke MacDonald, moderator of the United Church of Canada, or Most Rev. Edward Scott, primate of the Anglican Church of Canada. Their offices are in Toronto.

—ROB BROWN,
Saskatoon

Premiers hit a button

This is a belated word of praise for Don Braid, whose column *Choking on our regional poisons* (Aug. 8) really hit a bot button with me. I am sick and tired of watching our provincial premiers getting together with the Prime Minister of Canada and presuming to speak for me on national issues. If an elected Senate would keep those local warlords in their own backyards, and I think it would, then I am all for it.

—HUGH JOHNSTON,
Sidney, B.C.

Franklin's lost ships

In your article on HMS Breadalbane and the work of Dr. Joseph MacInnis (*Into the tomb of the HMS Breadalbane*, Archeology, June 6) it was mentioned that MacInnis now has his sights set on finding Sir John Franklin's lost ships, HM bomb ketches Erebus and Terror. I recall reading many years ago of an incident which may be helpful, although possibly disappointing to MacInnis. On April 6, 1851, the Canadian brig Renovation, while sailing off the coast of Newfoundland, encountered a large iceberg in which were embedded the wrecks of two ships. The mate of the Renovation was convinced they were the wrecks of Erebus and Terror.

—DAVID L. BENSON,
St. John's

Disarmament and Liberace

I was most annoyed to see your report of the recent visit to Canada of noted British social historian E.P. Thompson in the *People* section of *Maclean's* (Sept. 5). I hardly think that such a universally respected intellectual merits being placed alongside the likes of a flamboyant pianist (Liberace), actors (Brooke Adams and Kirk Douglas), a football-playing homecoming princess (Tami Maids) and a Drumheller waitress who makes great peach pie. In so doing you have irresponsibly trivialized the all-too-serious issue of nuclear disarmament and the dedicated efforts of a man who is concerned with the very future of humanity. Thompson came here to inspire and encourage Canadians to join the ever-growing worldwide peace movement—not simply to be a "prophet of doom." His cause and that of all who care about our world would be better served by more responsible editorial judgment on your part.

—KATHLEEN PRICE,
Dorval, Que.

Language rights for all?

In response to Myroslaw Tomchuk from Calgary (*One definition of loyalty*, Letters, Sept. 5), I would like to remind him that the French-speaking Canadians have more rights (concerning language only) than other minorities simply because their ancestors came to the land which is now Canada before any other minorities did. The French were the very first founders of our nation, so it is only natural that all the others who came long afterward would at least tolerate that the French-speaking Canadians could continue to use their own language as an official one. When the ancestors of all the Ukrainians or of any other minority came to Canada, they came to a country in which French and English had been recognized as the official languages of the country since its foundation. The Official Languages Act may be recent but it is based on all the previous documents by which Canada was little by little constituted (i.e. the Quebec Act, 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Union Act of 1840 and the British North America Act of 1867 have all recognized for the French-speaking the right to be governed by French law). All these documents had recognized for the French-speaking descendants of the founders of our country the right to live, work and be governed in French and the right to practise their own religion. All the descendants from the native people who lived in this land before the arrival of the French immigrants are also members of a minority having more rights than other minorities (and, in their case, concerning much more than language). I have nothing against Ukrainians or any other minorities. However, they should all know that when they or their ancestors came to Canada, they must have intended to become Canadians and none of them could expect to have any rights concerning his or her maternal language. Canadians from the very beginning of this country have spoken French and English. That is why one minority has more rights (concerning language) than other minorities.

—NICOLE ROCHETTE,
Ottawa

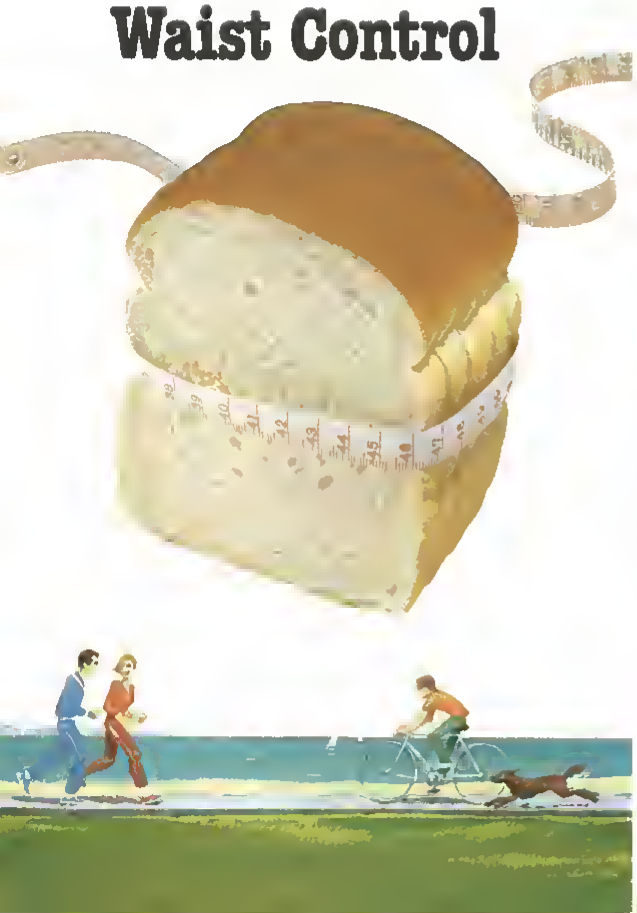
Beer *is* drunk out west

Your Aug. 15 cover article, *Beer: an industry comes alive*, had three misleading statements which I would like to mention. First, it states that every province has a standard pricing policy, except Alberta. Wrong. British Columbia does not have one. It may look that way because the Big Three brewers have raised the price of beer by the same amount at the same time on several occasions (since the B.C. government dropped out of the price control on beer to allow for competitive pricing, which, of course, has not surfaced). Second, it says that five breweries share the remaining three per cent of the market and lists only one B.C. brewery, when there is at least one more—the Columbia Brewing Co., which makes Kokanee beer. Third, it states that the recent strike of Molson's brewery in Montreal was the first strike in the company's 197-year history. Wrong. There have been several strikes on Molson's breweries in Alberta and British Columbia at least. It would appear that *Maclean's*, like Trudeau, ignores anything west of Ontario.

—FRANK CAMPBELL,
Vernon, B.C.

A question of national character

Peter C. Newman's assessment of Japanese culture (*The lessons of Japan, Inc.*, Column, July 18) offers the student of anthropology an excellent opportunity to witness the perpetuation of a die-hard myth of cultural stereotyping. Newman informs us that "... deep cultural traits ... cannot be learned, or even adapted." Does he imply by this a belief in biological transference of cultural behavior? If so, then how does he support his subsequent statement that the Japanese culture "... allows its people to assimilate new ideas and new directions"? Newman's article serves an important purpose in reminding us of the incipient dangers of national character studies, a movement that gained popularity in the 1940s and has been discarded as invalid by a majority of anthropologists. As a form of labelling, national character studies create

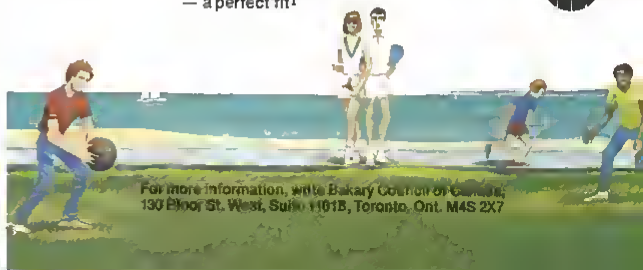




... Budget Control

Active people have long
recognized the many benefits
of eating **delicious**, satisfying bread.
Canada's Food Guide recommends
three to five slices (or the equivalent grain products) daily.
Bread is made with flour containing naturally
occurring or added vitamins and iron.
Bread has a place in every diet,
including weight reducing diets.
Bread is tailor-made for health
and economically suited
to your budget
— a perfect fit!

Don't forget the bread.



For more information, write Bakery Council of Canada,
130 Eloor St. West, Suite 1101B, Toronto, Ont. M4S 2X7

MORE INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FROM
LITTON MOFFAT

LITTON MOFFAT MICROWAVES NOW GO...



GENERATION II

ON THE COUNTER...

Meet one of the most advanced microwaves around Litton Moffat's Generation II™ countertop microwaves have Multi-Wave™ an advanced cooking system that cooks evenly and quickly The extra large 1 5 cubic foot capacity oven comes complete with shelf for Meal-In-One™ cooking And there's a wide range of features to choose from—including electronic controls Auto-Cook™ cooking system, Auto Defrost and many more. We've also got one of the best warranties in the business Visit your Litton Moffat dealer today for more details



LITTON AIRE

OVER THE STOVE...

If counterspace is a problem, don't despair Litton Moffat's Litton-Aire™ microwave oven fits easily over the stove Best of all, it's easy to install And the features Litton Moffat is famous for are included in this model We just added a powerful light and vent so you get good visibility and venting when you're cooking on your conventional stove



GO-ANYWHERE

OR ON VACATION.

Introducing the Go-Anywhere™—the latest addition to our family of quality ovens Small and light enough to take anywhere but big enough to do the job With a capacity of 8 cu ft, the Go-Anywhere easily accommodates a turkey So if you didn't have space for our other models or you want a microwave you can take to the cottage, this is the one for you And of course, it's got the quality cooking performance Litton Moffat is known for

NOBODY KNOWS MORE ABOUT
MICROWAVE COOKING THAN LITTON MOFFAT
LITTON MOFFAT

TM Trade Mark of Litton Systems Inc. Litton is trademark of Litton Industries Inc. Moffat is a registered trademark of Canco Inc

rigid barriers to the academic pursuit of cross-cultural studies. Moreover, they result in a narrowing of perspective, which prevents the serious student of human behavior from developing an awareness of and a sensitivity to cultural diversity. Such antediluvian ideas serve only to lead away from a holistic approach to the study of culture.

—SANDRA KAY SHERLEY,
Division of Graduate Studies,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg

Computers as philanderers

I enjoyed the article on computer security (*The terminal pranksters*, Computers, Aug. 29), but the use of biometric identification to establish the identity of a computer user cited in the last paragraph does not help control the abuses documented in the first three paragraphs. The article had discussed *remote* penetrations, using public telephone facilities to access a computer. Biometric identification is only effective where physical security is guaranteed, in particular, to ensure that no one has tampered with the biometric device. For a remote connection, the only thing you are sure of is that it is coming in on a particular telephone line, which may or may not be tapped. The key security tools are passwords and encryptation. A voice print might possibly do as a password—if we did not already have tape recorders and were not developing sophisticated mechanical voice synthesizers. I had not heard of the use of lip prints for biometric identification and I must admit it surprised me. I have been working with computers for about 10 years, and it has never occurred to me to kiss one.

—GARY GEORGE
St. Albert, Alta.

Mila in the broom closet

I found your article *Thoroughly old-fashioned Mila* (Cover, Aug. 29) to be reeking of patriarchal presuppositions. The qualities that you suggest make Mila Mulroney appear to be the perfect political mate—being "supportive and strong and determined to stand by her man" are qualities that have kept women submissive and in the broom closets of society for too long. I think there is something desperately wrong when we assume that a woman who chooses to pursue a career and maintain some degree of independence is forfeiting all interest in family in order to do so.

—SHEILA LAWSON,
Sawyerville, Que.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

Florence Nightingale.
($1,919,641.)



If Florence Nightingale had nursed her savings and bought a T Plan policy from Transamerica Life Insurance Company of Canada, at age 35, with a face value of $100,000 this policy would have cost less than $100 a month and paid off $1,919,641 (at an assumed interest rate of 10%) at her death in 1910 at age 90. Thus, the Lady of the Lamp might also have brought some comfort to her own family.

- economical permanent life insurance
- high loan values with low loan rates
- interest rates tied to Treasury Bill rates so your cash value builds quickly
- lifetime flexibility in premium size, payment frequency and face amount
- two policy choices: T-Plan Life and T-Plan Life Plus
- a universal life product that responds to changing economic conditions

As long as you're less than 80 years old and in good health, you can still enjoy the benefits of T-Plan: the assurance of a fixed or increasing death benefit, rapid cash value growth, and the confidence of competitive interest rates.

T-Plan—universal life insurance with benefits that make sense in today's world.

For more information about T-Plan or T-Plan Life Plus, call your local Transamerica Life Insurance agent or write Transamerica Life Insurance Company of Canada, Box 69, Station 'K', Dept. C, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2G4.

Transamerica Life Insurance Company of Canada

M-2

Laugh at the Cold.



Do you dread the cold in winter? Then you need the effective protection of Damart Thermolactyl garments. Damart is one of the warmest ranges of underwear in the world! It keeps you **warm** and **dry**, yet is **light** and **non-absorbent** no matter how cold it is or how long you stay out.

Damart has been tested and proven in some of the most extreme winter conditions! In 1975 Chris Bonnington's expedition climbed the Southwest face of Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain. They insisted on Damart's superior protection. Damart garments have been used regularly by Arctic and Antarctic explorers. A group of international scientists, during recent experiments in Greenland, claimed Damart as the most effective way to beat the cold.

Here's your answer to those freezing winter temperatures! Throughout Canada thousands of people have already discovered for themselves the benefits of wearing Damart Thermolactyl. Damart seals in your body's natural heat, preventing those aches caused by 'cold-in-the-bones'.

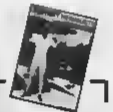
To obtain your **free** colour catalogue simply cut out the coupon below. **Send it to us without delay!** You will be delighted by the wide range of styles and colours that Thermolactyl garments offer to both men and women. Experience beneficial warmth for all occasions this winter.

"THE PROOF IS IN THE WEARING"

Telephone inquiries
(902) 454-9361
Come visit our stores
25 Bloor St., West,
Toronto, Ontario
6410 Lady Hammond Rd.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

"Official Supplier to The 1982 Canadian Mount Everest Expedition"

Canadian Direct Marketing Association



FREE CATALOGUE

Please rush me my **free copy** of the latest Damart Catalogue. I understand there is no obligation.

Name _____

Address _____

City/Town _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____

Damart
6410 Lady Hammond Rd.–Dept. #307
P.O. Box 6478 Station A, Halifax, N.S. B3K 5M2

FOLLOW-UP

A trail of deadly waste

In 1976 when an explosion rocked the Icmesa chemical factory in the small town of Seveso, in the Lombardy region of Italy, it seriously injured 500 residents of the community and killed plants and animals. But the Seveso explosion also left a legacy of future terror—22 tons of dioxin-contaminated soil from the 72-acre site which workers stored in 41 blue steel drums. Clearly, Icmesa's parent company, the giant Swiss pharmaceutical firm of Hoffmann-La Roche, had to dispose of the toxic waste. And that is what it hired the Mannasmann Italiana salvage firm to do. But when French police found the drums of Seveso waste in an abandoned slaughterhouse in northern France last spring, it was painfully obvious that legislation governing the disposal of Europe's toxic wastes is inadequate and that far too little is known about how to dispose of an industrial society's garbage.

The outcry over the dioxin began in early October, 1982, when a Greenpeace environmental activist attending a Paris meeting of the Scientific Committee of the London Dumping Convention charged with controlling pollution of the sea, heard about a plan by Italian authorities to dump waste from Seveso into the Atlantic Ocean. When Greenpeace tried to determine where the Seveso waste was, Giuseppi Gazetti, president of the Lombardy regional council, which was supervising the cleanup, provoked a cross-continent scare when he admitted only that the 41 drums of dioxin in question were "no longer in Italy." Later that month, when former French secretary of state for the environment Michel Crépeau asked Hoffmann-La Roche where the drums of toxic waste were, he received a Telex assuring him only that they had been buried deep in a zone not subject to earthquakes, the company refused to specify in what country. As public alarm spread, West German authorities ordered a nationwide hunt for the 41 drums, Belgian officials inspected waste-incineration barges off Antwerp, and uneasy French environmental teams fanned over the country's 11 authorized chemical waste dumps. On April 11, Italian authorities released a customs record showing that a truck carrying the dioxin-contaminated waste had slipped into France on Sept. 10 at the Italian frontier of Ventimiglia.



Philips proudly introduces the new Philishave. We introduce it with pride not just because it's a brand new Philishave, but because our new shaver is truly the best Philishave ever.

To begin with, the new Philishave features an even further improved lift and cut system. (That's the system developed by Philips where a lifter blade gently lifts the hair for a cutter behind to shave it closer.) The improvement we've made to the system now provides a shave that's more than twice as close as before.

Our extraordinary new shaver may also be the quietest shaver ever made. That's due to a new electronic motor developed by Philips that makes every close shave virtually silent.

On the outside, the Philishave is brand new too. Totally redesigned, the shaver now fits the hand more snugly, makes shaving more comfortable than ever. All the controls are at your fingertips: nine position closeness settings, LED charge/recharge signals and a new switch-lock on the rechargeable models to prevent the shaver from switching on accidentally in transit.

The new Philishave is available in two rechargeable models as well as in two electric-only models. You'll find no other shaver comes close to the new Philishave because no other shaver shaves as close as the new Philishave.

The best Philishave ever. Proudly from Philips.

PHILIPS

The Ultimate Experience in Time

Chopard
GENEVE



The "HAPPY DIAMONDS" floating freely on the dial transform this exquisite 18 kt. gold quartz watch and its matching pendant into diamond-set jewellery of unique beauty.

Chopard creates lifetime treasures for both men and women.

Exclusively at
BIRKS
JEWELLERS

"My thinking has changed from saying I can't to I can."

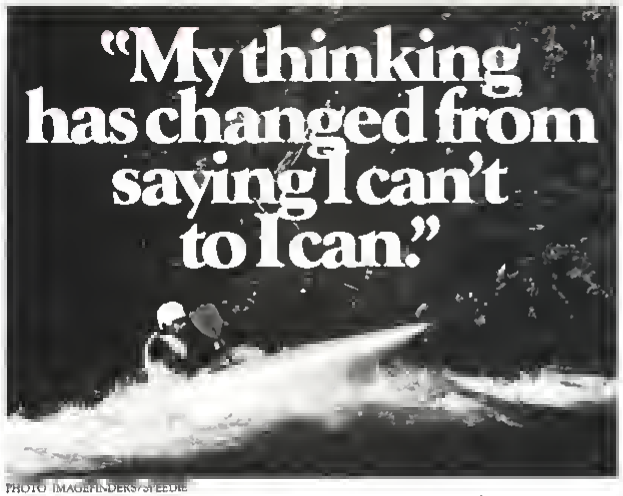


PHOTO: IMAGE/ANDERS/SWEDE

Teen and adult courses, from 9 to 24 days.

Write or phone:

CANADIAN OUTWARD BOUND MOUNTAIN SCHOOL
101–1600 West 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 1R3 (604) 733-9104

CANADIAN OUTWARD BOUND WILDERNESS SCHOOL
36 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2S1 (416) 922-3321

Outward Bound.
The outdoors school where you learn about yourself.

on the Mediterranean. The truck was registered to Spelidec, a Marseilles-based toxic-waste disposal company that Mannesmann Italiana hired to dispose of the waste. Spelidec's manager Bernard Peringaud refused to disclose the drums' location. Even seven weeks in prison failed to crack his silence. Finally, last May he led police to the hiding place—an unused abattoir in northern France.

In the ensuing furore, France's new environment minister, Huguette Bouchardeau, accused Hoffmann-La Roche of an eight-month coverup. But the problem of what to do with the 41 drums remained. Italy refused to take them back, France ordered them exported because Peringaud had imported them illegally and other Western European administrations ignored overtures to dispose of them. Faced by consumer and doctors' boycotts of their drugs and protests by ecologists outside their plants, Hoffmann-La Roche, even though it was not legally liable, finally agreed to take the deadly cargo. The drums now sit in the basement of Hoffmann-La Roche's Basel, Switzerland, headquarters where scientists are experimenting with disposal methods. The favored method is to incinerate the toxic material at temperatures of as much as 1,300° C in ovens designed for burning chemicals. Basel's public works minister, Eugen Keller, estimates that pending further studies and a test incineration, workers will not be ready to destroy the toxic waste before next spring. What is more, scientiste cannot yet guarantee that some of the poison—10,000 times more deadly than cyanide—will not escape when workers dump it into the ovens or that the salts left in the ashes will prove completely harmless.

In Seveso five of Icmesa's executives have been on trial on charges of criminal negligence since April. And last month Seveso's municipal council voted to accept a $7.4-million settlement from Hoffmann-La Roche. Meanwhile, the scandal of the drums underscores the industrial world's growing toxic waste disposal problem. James MacNeill, director of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's environment directorate, points out that governments are afraid to enforce costly environmental regulations for fear of hurting already ailing industrial investment or setting up more bureaucratic red tape at a time of cutbacks.

Still, even legally labelled toxic wastes can turn into nightmares. As this fall's dioxin disposal experiments in Basel make clear, science is still a long way from mastering a surefire way to seal the Pandora's box of industrial poisons that are the byproducts of progress. —MARCI McDONALD *in Paris.*



"40% off on life insurance? You're kidding. Where can I get that?"

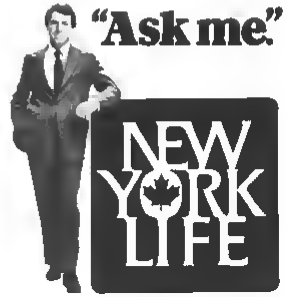
A lot of people are out there today claiming to offer low-cost life insurance.

But if you want a real price break on insurance protection for your family, come to me, your New York Life Agent.

If you are over age 20, in good shape, don't smoke cigarettes, and are in the market for a good-sized policy ($250,000 or more), you can save more than 40% on your first year's premiums on an already inexpensive New York Life term policy.

In fact, you can even convert to level-premium whole life insurance later, and still receive a preferred rate under that policy.

If you'd like 40% off on life insurance this year, ask me, your New York Life Agent.



125 years in Canada.

Life, Group and Health Insurance, Annuities

Vancouver (604) 685 7364 Edmonton (403) 420 0619 or 428 1033
Calgary (403) 269 4365 Saskatoon (306) 652 3541 Winnipeg (204) 942 6311
Toronto (416) 598 3311 Ottawa (613) 232 1195
Montreal (514) 844 3373 Quebec City (418) 529-0486 Halifax (902) 425-6100
Or write 121 Bloor Street East Toronto Ontario M4W 3N2



FOLLOW-UP

The Tory gas pump protest

Eight months ago a group of 37 federal Conservative MPs opened their own gas station in Ashton, Ont., a tiny community 37 km southwest of Ottawa, called it Freedom to Measure and sold gas in both gallons and litres. The move was a provocative challenge to the government's 1979 imposition of a metric regulation that forbids the sale of gas in any measure but metric. The MPs then waited confidently, expecting inspectors from the federal department of consumer and corporate affairs to charge them with violating the Weights and Measures Act and Regulations. That never happened. But the outcome of a November trial in Toronto of two gas retailers charged with metric law violations may determine whether the MPs will, in fact, ever have their day in court.

At first, it appeared that the MPs' high-profile protest might backfire. Local gas retailers resented the media attention that the Tory stetion was ganerating. But the publicity does not seem to have translated into a major competitive edga for the political gasmen. William McGonegal, the operator of a nearby Esso gas station, says he rarely sees anyone buying gas at Freedom to Measure, where it is marginally more expensive than the Esso product. Yet Bill Domm, the Conservative MP for Peterborough who is the leader of the small group of Tories, says that the business is "doing fine." They buy their gas wholesale from Bell Petroleum which in turn gets it from Texaco. Domm notes that 80 per cent of the station's customers prefer gallons to litres, a figure that he offers as proof of the metric program's unpopularity.

Most Conservative parliamentarians endorse their colleagues' antimetric crusade. They feel that both forms of measurement should be legal, in the same way that French and English are used in product labelling. In fact, even the federal government was anxious to emphasize the voluntary aspect of the metric conversion program when it introduced its White Paper on Metric Conversion in Canada in the House of Commons in 1970. Then, all three parties supported the measures outlined in the White Paper. In 1976, however, Parliament passed an omnibus bill allowing it to make new regulations regarding metrication through orders-in-council—orders issued by cabinet without



"Louis reckons the Royal York's one of the world's top entertainment centres. His customers come to see the top stars and to be treated royally."

Esteemed maitre d' at the Imperial Room in the Royal York, Louis Jannetta's almost a star in his own right in Toronto. He's just one of the many outstanding people proud to help you at CP Hotels across Canada.

At CP Hotels, you're never just a number. We really do care about making your visit perfect, with genuine value for your money. Really enjoy offering you the rare, warm hospitality that can only ever come from real friends.

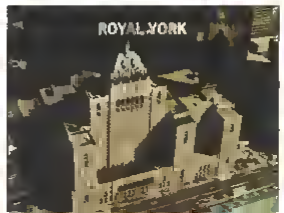
Which is why we're proud to accept the American Express® Card, the Card that makes you feel welcome and at home too, throughout the world. Enjoy CP Hotels with the American Express Card in Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Lake Louise, Mirabel, Montebello, Montréal, Peterborough, Québec, St. Andrews, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Trois-Rivières, Victoria, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Jerusalem, Tiberias, Philadelphia, and Curaçao.

Call any American Express Travel Service Office or 1-800-268-9411, in Toronto 361-1400, Ontario and Quebec 1-800-268-9420.

Your friends in the right places.

CP Hotels

CP and Design represent a Canadian Pacific Limited. American Express Company has a license to the marks used by American Express Canada Inc.





The original Laurentian Lighter



Cast in lifetime quality stove iron. Here's a great boon for everyone with a fireplace or wood stove. No more chopping kindling, storing news papers or nursing stubborn log fires that refuse to burn. The original **Laurentian Lighter** will start your fire first time, every time — and in less time — without kindling. Yes, even if your hardwood logs are damp or "green."

Light wood fires quickly and safely, without kindling or newspaper

The iron casing holds a porous brick of special fire-resistant ceramic. To use the Laurentian Lighter just pour from ¼ to ½ a cup of kerosene, stove oil or charcoal lighter fuel over the brick (amounts depend on length of burning time desired). Place the firelighter under the logs on bottom of fireplace or wood stove, and light it. You'll have a cosy, warm fire crackling merrily in next to no time.

The Laurentian Lighter is cast in heavy lifetime-quality stove iron and has the kind of classic design and traditional workmanship that will make it an item to be used and treasured by future generations.

A great gift idea, guaranteed to delight. Check your gift giving list now! Aren't there several people who would appreciate such a unique and useful gift? You get a worthwhile saving if you order two or more.



15 DAY FREE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Clip and mail today to
The Shopper's Gallery
777 Bay Street
Toronto Ontario M5W 1A7

Yes, please send me (Qty.)_____ Laurentian Lighters at $29.95 for the first and $26.95 for each additional piece. If not delighted for any reason, I may return my order within 15 days for a full, prompt refund or replacement.

Please add $3.50 for shipping and handling for each item. Ontario residents also add 7%. Quebec residents add 9% provincial sales tax to the total.

☐ Cheque or money order enclosed payable to Shopper's Gallery OR charge my ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

Account Number _____ Expiry Date _____

SIGNATURE _____

☐ MR ☐ MRS ☐ MS _____

ADDRESS _____ APT. _____

CITY _____ PROV. _____ POSTAL CODE _____

DAYTIME PHONE _____ M41-83

FOR EXPRESS ORDERS CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-268-9055 MON. TO FRI. AND IN THE TORONTO AREA 596-1535 IN B.C. CALL 112

the need for parliamentary approval. Since then, new regulations have made the metric system mandatory in three sectors of retail trade: gas, home furnishings and individually weighed food.

Last December former consumer and corporate affairs minister André Ouellet issued what he called his last public appeal to those who were deliberately flouting the metric laws. Said Ouellet: "I cannot permit individual members to seek commercial advantage by nonadherence to the law." A month later weights and measures inspectors charged the two Toronto retailers, Jack Halpert, 58, and Ray Christiansen, 21, operators of separate gas stations, had ignored repeated warnings to convert their pumps to metric. Their pretrial hearing is scheduled for Nov. 1 in the provincial court in Toronto, and their lawyer, Edward Greenspan, will argue that the government's metric laws are a violation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Until the court reaches a decision in that case, the federal government says it will not lay any charges against other violators, according to Richard Knapp, the federal director of weights and measures. The government is particularly reluctant to make metric martyrs of the Conservative MPs. But the parliamentarians are not the only ones who have been temporarily reprieved. Two service station operators in Western Canada are also pumping gas with impunity. Arthur Carritt of Eckville, Alta., was the first gas retailer in the country to challenge the metric law by continuing to sell gas by the gallon. Last September federal weights and measures inspectors sealed Carritt's pumps. As he continued to pump gas, the government issued written and verbal threats of prosecution, but Carritt, 62, has not heard from metric investigators since January.

Meanwhile, Judy Erola, the newly appointed consumer and corporate affairs minister, has, like Ouellet, publicly denounced violators. Erola says that Domm and his anti-metric colleagues will eventually fade away like old soldiers. Notes Erola: "Domm has had a lot of mileage out of metric, but as far as I am concerned, he is one of the dying dinosaurs." Counters Domm: "She is a desperate woman who is responding about something she knows little about."

As parliamentarians on both sides of the metric issue continue to exchange verbal jousts, the Nov. 1 day of reckoning is fast approaching. Clearly, that day will not mark the end of the metric battle. Both the federal government and the Toronto gas retailers have vowed to take their case all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada.

—JULIE VAN DUSEN *in Ottawa*

Q&A: KEN DRYDEN

Is the NHL on thin ice?

After eight years tending goal for the Montreal Canadiens, Ken Dryden hung up his skates in 1979. During his outstanding career he won the Vezina Trophy five times as the league's best goaltender, and last month he was inducted into the Canadian Hockey Hall of Fame. Although he is a lawyer, Dryden decided not to practise law after he left hockey and instead began work on his book, The Game, *scheduled for release on Oct. 29. The 36-year-old Dryden now lives in Toronto where* Maclean's *contributor Barbara Wade spoke with him.*

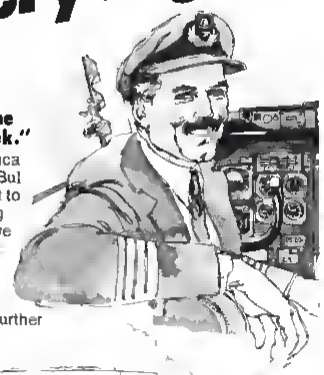
Maclean's: *The Canadiens last won the Stanley Cup in 1978-1979, your final year with them. What happened to the team's championship-winning ability?*

Dryden: For 20 years the Canadiens continuously underwent a rebirth. They always found a way to replace the great stars. They had the best development system [until minor hockey sponsorship was abolished in the mid-1960s]. They had minor league teams others claimed were better than some NHL teams. Simply, they were so strong they could win Stanley Cups and trade away what they did not need for the draft picks that would secure their future. But by 1979 the extra draft picks had mostly signed with the World Hockey Association, the NHL had absorbed the WHA and their minor league team, the Nova Scotia Voyageurs, were only ordinary. The Canadiens had become like everyone else.

Maclean's: *The NHL seems to be in financial difficulty, with the majority of the 21 teams having lost money last season. What is in store for the league?*

Dryden: I do not know the financial details, but with the disappearance of the WHA, the NHL seems on a far more solid footing than it was three or four years ago. I do not see owners lining up to get out of any of the sport teams that seem to be in trouble. And I am always suspicious of how the accounting is handled. We must realize that owners have their own reasons for their involvement. Ownership is a shortcut to a reputation. In a sense, through ownership you set yourself apart from your own wealthy pack. Harold Ballard, for instance, would be a completely invisible person if he did not own the Toronto Maple Leafs. And corporate owners such as Canadian breweries are willing to accept some losses as long as they feel

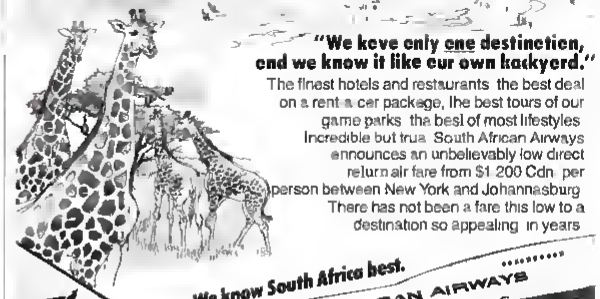
Our pride is riding on every flight.



"We create a once-in-a-lifetime experience, five times a week."

We have more flights to South Africa than all other airlines, combined. But flying more isn't our goal; we want to fly better, to make it the best flying experience you've ever had. And we fly to a land of beautiful contrasts, breathtaking natural beauty, sophisticated night life, gourmet restaurants, bustling cities and a land where your dollar goes a lot further.





"We have only one destination, and we know it like our own backyard."

The finest hotels and restaurants, the best deal on a rent-a-car package, the best tours of our game parks, the best of most lifestyles. Incredible but true. South African Airways announces an unbelievably low direct return air fare from $1,200 Cdn. per person between New York and Johannesburg. There has not been a fare this low to a destination so appealing in years.

We know South Africa best. SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Please call your Travel Agent or fill out this coupon for more information.
South African Airways
P.O. Box 195, Commercial Union Tower, Toronto Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ont. M5K 1H6 (416) 864-9100

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PROV. _____ POSTAL CODE _____

MO3 10-10

Good taste is always in STOCK



Stock on the rocks or in your favourite cocktail. Either way, you'll enjoy the zesty taste of Stock — the fine, imported Vermouth from Italy. Sweet or Dry. Imported Stock Vermouths make the perfect apéritifs to reflect your good taste. And good taste is always in Stock.

Imported STOCK Vermouths
An Italian Tradition Since 1884

For your free copy of our recipe booklet, write to:
Schenley Canada Inc. 124 Merton Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Z 2Z2

Marketed across Canada by Schenley Canada Inc.

they are getting advertising value out of the team. Cable or pay TV is the owners' big hope for future profit.

Maclean's *How do you feel about the violence that has now become associated with hockey?*

Dryden. The rationale of the NHL is that violence is unavoidable. In a fast game collisions give way to violent feelings. The NHL feels that there are only two outlets for that violence: "stick work" and fighting. It is really a question of channeling those violent feelings, which we all have, into something more constructive as the Gretzkys, Bossys and others do. The league, however, has defended its own rationale for so long that it determinedly believes it. At least the gratuitous and tactical violence that the Philadelphia Flyers used in the mid-1970s to win two Stanley Cups has diminished. The teams that now dominate the NHL play a much less violent game.

Maclean's *What must NHL players do in order to compete successfully abroad?*

Dryden The NHL game is still operating on century-old principles and patterns, while the Soviets, who did not start playing hockey until after the Second World War, have a fresh outlook on the game. Their success is rather like that of the Japanese in automobiles and high technology. The originators and developers of anything always grow conservative and must renew themselves to become competitive again. Our biggest problem is that we have never learned effectively to use the forward pass.

Maclean's *The use of drugs by athletes has in recent years become an issue of considerable debate. Was there much drug use during your playing days?*

Dryden I am sure that certain players were using drugs. But everybody was very discreet about it. I am not certain that games such as hockey are easily conducive to effective drug use because of the great number of games played—about 90 games per player in a six-month season. In football, where teams play only once a week, and in track and field where you may have just four or five meets a year, there is an opportunity to build up to a pitch and to come down from that pitch. The Olympics usually offer an athlete only one chance. For a sprinter, it means just 10 seconds in a lifetime to do something right.

Maclean's *Is there any truth to the rumor that Brian Mulroney is trying to recruit you as a Conservative candidate?*

Dryden No. If I ever did meet Brian Mulroney, it was years ago and I doubt that either of us recalls the meeting. I have never publicly expressed my political persuasion. And I do not really intend to. For now, I am looking for a career that does not involve politics or practising law.

BETTY KENNEDY
PERSON TO PERSON



The Betty Kennedy Show is a person-to-person hour of views and interviews with people who really have something to say. It's when Betty Kennedy's personal style brings out the best in information and conversation from the personalities who shape and colour our world. It's good talk and fascinating listening.

All-Star Radio

2:00-3:00PM. MONDAY-FRIDAY
CFRB 1010
THE PEOPLE PEOPLE LISTEN TO

Ski the Alps. Sleep the Inns. $182 per Week.

We've lowered the Alps again this year. Swissair has packaged the Alps of Switzerland, France and Austria for downhill, cross-country and just plain Alpine buffs. The skiing, the scenery, the sunshine, the après-ski life. In the top resorts. Gstaad, Zermatt, Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Chamonix, Val d'Isère and more. With one-week land packages starting as low as $182 per week, double occupancy, in a charming inn.

It's all in Swissair's famous Alpine Experience brochure, free from your travel agency. Or send us this coupon. (Oh yes, Swissair flies there from Toronto/Montreal, Swissair Deluxe Economy Class!*)



1 M

The Alps! The Inns! The Affordable Prices! Please, send the Alpine Experience!

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

Province_____ Postal Code_____

Mail to Swissair, 80 Bloor St. West, Suite #1406, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2V1

swissair

*Swissair Deluxe Economy Class is the class everyone flies aboard Swissair when not flying First Class. It includes free alcoholic drinks and wines (except champagne), free headsets, superb meals served on china with real cutlery and glassware, confirmed seat selection when you reserve your full-fare ticket, and Swissair one-less-seat-per-row seating on our wide-bodied jets. All at no extra charge! Swissair flies Toronto/Montreal to Zurich 3 days each week. In all, Swissair serves 99 cities in 66 countries around the world.

FOLLOW-UP

Burke's new world

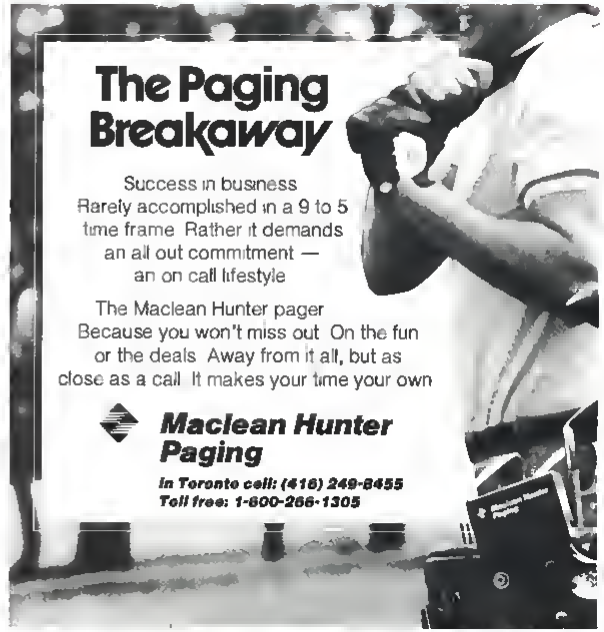
When Stanley Burke resigned as anchorman of CBC TV's late evening national news 14 years ago, he explained that he had decided to involve himself personally with one of the day's major news events the Nigerian civil war. Now 60, Burke does not regret leaving television. He thinks that North American networks have settled complacently into a slick, well-done format that he would not want to be a part of. Instead, Burke looks ahead to what he believes will be the next stage in the development of television: two-way communication electronically connecting viewers.

Burke says that he became "virtually unemployable" as a journalist when he took his openly pro-Biafra stance in the Nigerian civil war. Burke had first visited Nigeria in 1966 as a CBC foreign correspondent and he became convinced that Nigeria should grant independence to Biafra, its oil-rich eastern region, which was not a popular position to take at a time when separatism was threatening Canada itself. Still, Burke spent a year organizing peace conferences for Biafrans, who ultimately lost the war. His views remain pungent and likely to provoke Canadian nationalists, especially his belief that this country is an artificial union that may not exist much longer. Said Burke: "For us to have put all our national energy into a new constitution at a time when the world is in the midst of an electronic revolution is madness. No one can say what is going to happen more than six months ahead."

Burke himself is riding out this hurricane of change on a spacious houseboat anchored in Vancouver's fashionable False Creek. He has also returned to journalism, ironically to the nonelectronic medium as publisher of the thrice-weekly community newspaper in Nanaimo, *The Times*. Burke is currently working on a book about the electronic dispensing of information. He also has a passionate interest in tall ships and is a member of a seven-person group trying to raise $3 million to buy a bark, a three-masted sailing ship on which to train young people in outdoor survival. Says Burke: "We are in the midst of an electronics revolution, but the old values learned in training to sail one of these ships—courage, discipline and teamwork—are useful for survival."

—MALCOLM GRAY in *Vancouver*

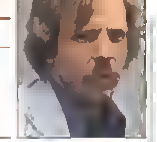






COLUMN

How much is that in English?



By Charles Gordon

Forget Brian Mulroney. The reason the guy in the kitchen won't vote Liberal next time is the milk bags. The guy in the kitchen never liked the milk bags much anyway: milk wasn't supposed to come in bags. But now the bags didn't fit the jug. He put the milk bag into the milk bag jug and the bag slid about one-third of the way in and stopped. Then he banged the jug on the counter and made a mark on the counter. Then he poured himself a glass of milk, the bag slipped, and the milk went all over the floor.

"Damn Liberals," he said. The Liberals made the metric milk bag that didn't fit the imperial milk bag jug. The jug holds quart bags, and he couldn't buy quart bags any more, because of the Liberals. He had to buy bags that held one-third of four litres. The Liberals said this made a lot of sense. They bought ads on television to tell him how happy he was with metric shopping.

The woman in the living room wasn't going to vote Liberal either. While the crushing and splashing was going on in the kitchen, she was trying to knit. Except that the wool was in grams instead of ounces, the sizes were different, the rows were measured in centimetres instead of inches, and she couldn't figure out what to do for a No. 10 needle.

A No. 8 needle, the book said, was a 4 mm needle. That would make a No. 10 needle a 5 mm needle, probably. Except that the book said it was a 3.25 mm needle. Where was that one? How big was it?

"Damn Liberals," she said. No one had foreseen, a few years ago, that she would react that way. The metric system was seen as an intelligent and sensible thing to do by intelligent and sensible officials who believed in systems. There was a logic and an order in the metric system. Everything could be divided by 10, not the illogical and disorderly 12s, 16s, 24s and threes Canadians had been using. People weren't all that perfectible: the intelligent and sensible officials knew that. But measurements were. Everything could be divided by 10. If people wanted to be divided by something else, that was their problem.

These intelligent and sensible people were working for the Liberals. The Liberals were preoccupied. They just sort of nodded absently and said: "Go ahead with whatever you're doing. If you say everybody in Europe is doing it, that's good enough for us."

The Liberals were preoccupied with a more important matter. Language was on their minds. The province of Quebec was fiddling around with the language people spoke. It might be harder to speak English, for those who wanted to do so. People who spoke English were angry and frightened, and the Liberals were concerned on their behalf. That was a consistent pattern in the Liberals' thinking. Years later, they would be concerned about the question of language in Manitoba. The Liberals knew languages were important to people. You messed with somebody's language, you were messing with something basic to their being. They would be angry. Raise their taxes a lot and they wouldn't be so angry as if you did something to their language.

When the people complained about the metric system, the Liberals said the people would adjust. When people still complained, a Liberal cabinet minister

'Not a single coffee-break conversation had, as yet, contained a single reference to a hectare or a kilopascal'

said they were neanderthals. The people were not being intelligent and sensible, the Liberals believed. The Liberals didn't realize that the people were complaining about language.

In addition to dropping milk bags on people's feet, making their recipe books obsolete and contributing to the disappearance of the No. 10 needle, metric was changing the way people talked, diminishing what they understood, messing with the language.

Miles per gallon, a staple of male cocktail party chatter, were gone. Miles had become kilometres. Gallons were litres. Even the basis of comparison had changed. It wasn't kilometre-to-litre, it was litres to 100 kilometres. Nobody talked about it any more. Nobody said. "This baby gets a two litres to 100 kilometres." Nobody understood. People filled the gas tank until it was full and then paid the man.

Reference points were endangered. Horses couldn't be hands high. Basketball players couldn't be feet tall. Golf holes couldn't be yards long. Who knows what 26ers had become? It was all becoming logical and orderly. If it worked, nobody would be able to talk about any of it.

The language was changing. Words that people understood were dropping out. Words that people didn't understand were coming in. The Liberals thought the people were angry about weights and measures. The Liberals didn't see the logic and order in that.

Other things were on their minds. The Liberals were listening sympathetically to people in Quebec complaining that they couldn't put up advertising signs in English. The Liberals were listening sympathetically to people in Manitoba complaining that they couldn't pay a traffic ticket in French. The Liberals were telling people in Toronto they couldn't advertise gasoline in gallons.

Intelligent and sensible officials did not think that this was inconsistent. Language rights were for language. Freedom of speech was for speeches. Freedom of the press was for presses. None of that had anything to do with weights and measures.

The people were being ungrateful. The people, given the opportunity to multiply and divide everything by 10, were refusing to do so. Worse, they were dividing by eight and multiplying by five to put things back the way they were. They were doubling it and adding 30 to find out how warm it was, even though that wasn't quite right. They were insisting on living in the past.

Writers were not co-operating. Officials could not convince poets and novelists to put their thoughts into metric. No song had yet been written that had the word "kilometre" in it.

Worst of all, elements of outdated conversational forms persisted. Around the water cooler, no one was hitting a golf ball 276.92 metres. No one was catching fish measurable in grams. Not a single coffee-break conversation had, as yet, ever contained a reference to a hectare or a kilopascal.

The Liberals did not believe that they had created a political liability when they made it possible for everything to be divided by 10. Someone told the Liberals that a handful of people hated the metric system because they were bigots and rednecks. The Liberals were happy to believe that. Who could stop to worry about a few rednecks and bigots when there were important language rights to be preserved.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.



DAVE BOSTON

Trudeau and Lougheed; Johnston (below) after the whirlwind tour it was unclear what all the activity had achieved

CANADA

An explosive secret report

By Carol Goar

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will be 64 this month, but last week, apparently politically rejuvenated, he was working at a breakneck pace. Trudeau's schedule included playing host to visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and meetings with three premiers in their provincial capitals before flying to New York to speak to a meeting on Third World problems. At week's end, though, after a whirlwind 10,000-km tour of five cities, it was unclear what all his breathless activity had achieved. He was uncomfortable with Thatcher's tough Cold War rhetoric, his talks with the premiers of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta failed to produce any agreement on federal-provincial economic policies and there were signs of disagreement around his cabinet table.

Trudeau's decision to meet the premiers on their own turf both astonished provincial officials and delighted Liberals who hoped that the Prime Minister's renewed political showmanship would revive the party's flagging fortunes. But the failure of his meetings with the premiers only added to Trudeau's problems. Indeed, *Maclean's* has learned that Trudeau has been facing tough, behind-the-scenes criticism from his own cabinet. A hitherto secret and devastating analysis of the Trudeau administration, written by one of his most senior cabinet ministers, was obtained by *Maclean's* last week, revealing cabinet divisions on economic policy that could be damaging to party unity and morale.

The leaked cabinet memorandum, a 55-page strategy paper by Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston, contains some of the harshest criticism of the government's performance to come from its inner circle in years. Johnston is a close friend of the Prime Minister and one of the most influential voices in cabinet. Still, he accused his colleagues of letting their departments run down so badly that Canada now lacks some of the basic government services needed to take full advantage of the current economic recovery. Said Johnston: "Under the shifting imperatives of the past few years [an apparent reference to the Constitution, the National Energy Program and the Six-and-Five restraint program], we may well have neglected a range of functions that will become critical in supporting recovery."



PHOTO FEATURES

Johnston was brutally specific in his condemnations and, even though he did not name any fellow ministers, he singled out the following departments:

- The energy department for failing to produce the geological information needed to develop Canada's offshore mineral resources.
- The department of agriculture for its lack of research into the deterioration of the country's soil and water supplies which, declared Johnston, "will become more predominant as threats to our food-producing capacity."
- The finance department for stifling potential investment with its long delays in bringing the country's trust company, insurance and pension fund legislation up to date.
- The communications department for subjecting high-technology industries to a host of regulations which might impede their growth.

Johnston's confidential, critical document, entitled "Priorities for Economic and Regional Development 1984-1988," indicates that there are serious differences within the government on how to deal with the economy. Presented to the powerful economic development committee of cabinet in late August, it set off a fierce controversy that has split the cabinet into two camps. On one side are the interventionist—or left-leaning—ministers who advocate direct government involvement in the nation's business to create jobs, helping "winning" industries such as telecommunications, and stimulating growth. On the opposite side are right-wing ministers such as Johnston, who insist that the government should stick to its restraint program and provide more incentives for the private sector.

It was against this backdrop of division in Ottawa that Trudeau set out last week to try to reach agreement on the economy with the three premiers (he had met Manitoba's Howard Pawley in Ottawa the previous week). But his meetings with Ontario's William Davis, Alberta's Peter Lougheed and Saskatchewan's Grant Devine seemed doomed from the start. The premiers themselves never anticipated Trudeau's taking them up on an offer to pay courtesy calls on each of them. "I am not holding my breath," said Pawley when they issued the invitation last August. Few federal or provincial officials expected much from the consultations—and the meetings lived up to that billing. Concluded Trudeau: "There did not seem to be a collective will" to join forces on the economy.

With a divided cabinet and little prospect of co-operation from the provinces, Trudeau will likely appeal directly to the public with an economic master plan that could be revealed in next month's speech from the throne. There are indications that he will try to steer a middle course between the interventionists and free enterprisers in cabinet. For example, while creating a youth conservation corps to clean up the environment, Ottawa may also follow Thatcher's lead and offer employers a subsidy if they provide on-the-job training for young people.

Last summer, when Liberal popularity had fallen to an all-time low and morale had plunged even further, government back-benchers yearned palpably for a fresh leader. Now they have half of what they wanted—a vigorous, rejuvenated Trudeau—but their troubles are still far from over.

Ontario's Quiet Revolution

When Ontario Premier William Davis and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau met in Toronto last week, they were expected to talk about jobs and the economy. Instead, an old disagreement preoccupied them. Trudeau renewed his request to Davis to make Ontario officially bilingual, guaranteeing 500,000 francophones the rights their counterparts have in New Brunswick and Manitoba. Furthermore, he urged Davis to act before the 1985 provincial election in Quebec, when independence is again expected to be on the agenda. But once again Davis refused, arguing, as he has always maintained, that such a move would provoke an anti-French backlash from the depths of Orange Ontario.



TG FEATURES

Joyal: the backlash may be illusory

This time, Davis cited the current controversy in Manitoba to support his position. There, communities, families and political parties are bitterly divided over the province's attempts to extend a range of government services to 50,000 Franco-Manitobans. But, ironically, even now Franco-Manitobans have more legal rights than Ontario's half-million francophones. According to a 1979 Supreme Court decision, Manitobans are constitutionally entitled to government services in French, whereas in Ontario such services depend on the whim of the government in office. That historical anomaly rankles Ontario Liberal MPP Albert Roy, a Franco-Ontarian from Ottawa. Said Roy: "It is supremely ironic that in Ontario, where the vast majority of us [francophones outside Quebec] live, we have no such rights."

Trudeau last tried to entrench language rights for Franco-Ontarians in the Constitution in 1981 but gave up because he feared losing Davis' support on other parts of the act. Since then, says Roy, the Prime Minister's betrayal of Franco-Ontarian aspirations "has bothered me." As for Davis, Roy declared, "It is good politics these days to be on the opposite side of Trudeau." Davis maintained that by improving francophone services quietly and gradually—rather than entrenching them in law—he is avoiding a Manitoba-like confrontation. But in Ottawa last week Secretary of State Serge Joyal said the backlash that Davis feare so much may be illusory. And federal Official Languages Commissioner Maxwell Yalden, who has watched approvingly as Ontario has quietly instituted bilingual forms and documents and increased its bilingual service in the courts and government offices, speculates that the day may come when the province is functionally bilingual, "so there will be no objection to making it official." Until then, however, Davis will continue to play the issue for votes, said Roy, an opponent of the premier for 12 years. "Davis gets a lot of mileage every time he says no," Roy declared.

Roy and others suspect that Trudeau's motive in urging bilingualism for Ontario may be to drive a wedge between Davis and federal Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney, who supports extending bilingual rights to Franco-Ontarians. Last week the hard-pressed Mulroney, already considering an all-party resolution favoring bilingualism in Manitoba—which could in turn lose him support among Manitoba Tories—deflected questions on language rights in Ontario. As the political gamesmanship continues, Franco-Ontarians are not expecting dramatic breakthroughs. They have seen these exhibition matches between Trudeau and Davis too often in the past.

—SUSAN RILEY *in Toronto*

The miners versus environmentalists

A bitter debate between 500 miners who sift for gold in Yukon streams and environmentalists concerned with the welfare of spawning salmon threatens the economic well-being of placer mining, one of the few healthy industries remaining in the Yukon. After two weeks of public hearings throughout the territory, the federal government came one step closer to proposing stiff new mining guidelines last week to protect the spawning grounds of chinook and chum salmon and arctic grayling. But the miners complain that the restrictions could put 85 per cent of them out of work and cripple a $55-million industry that has not been strictly regulated in its 85-year history.

Replied Denis Watson, a former head of Northern Affairs in the Yukon: "We thought it was a terrible abuse to be tearing up the countryside for speculative purposes." Watson heads the federal Interdepartmental Committee on Placer Mining, which has been explaining the proposed guidelines to angry miners. The so-called "Gold-Fish Debate" centres on the process in which Caterpillar tractors scoop soil, silt and gravel from river and stream banks. The material is then poured through sluice boxes to separate out the gold. For their part, the placer miners deny that their activities are harmful. They argue that rivers and streams are naturally full of silt from glaciation and seasonal runoff, yet still support the fish. Said Lowell Bleiler, president of the Klondike Placer Miners Association: "The grayling have proven time and again that they love the mud." Bleiler predicted that he will be out of business by 1985 if the government imposes the guidelines.

The proposed guidelines would divide Yukon waterways into five classifications, with the tightest restrictions on streams the chinook and chum salmon use for spawning. One of the most controversial proposals would require the miners to submit development plans containing an assessment of the gold reserves on each property they worked. Since the days of the Klondike gold rush, miners have been reluctant to reveal the amount of gold on their claims.

Now the season for finding gold—whether declared or undeclared—is almost over, and as the miners prepare to wait out the winter freeze-up, a review committee in Whitehorse will be studying its findings and preparing a report for the federal government. The fate of the placer miners—and the fish—will have to wait until spring.

—HEATHER STOCKSTILL *in Whitehorse*



NORMAN/ST. JOHN'S EVENING TELEGRAM

De Bané (left) and Peckford signing agreement: from bankruptcy to supercompany

Salvation for the fisheries

Newfoundland's threatened deep-sea fishery won a reprieve last week in a rare display of federal-provincial co-operation which ended three months of disagreement over Ottawa's encroachment on an area of provincial jurisdiction. Under the terms of an agreement reached after two weeks of secret bargaining, the federal government will have the majority 60-per-cent share of a "supercompany" amalgamating the assets of seven debt-ridden fish-processing firms. Ottawa will oversee the restructuring, and the provincial government, which holds 25 per cent, will help run the $250-million-a-year industry. After considerably less acrimony, federal Fisheries Minister Pierre De Bané put together a similar deal in Nova Scotia, where the fishery is equally troubled. While De Bané and Premier Brian Peckford toasted their newfound harmony, it was the residents of the Newfoundland communities dependant on the fishery who could best appreciate the deal. "There are things I do not like about the plan, but at least Burin has a chance now," said Burin Mayor Lou Bailey when he learned that the plant employing 550 workers in his town on the south coast would not close after all. He had led a year-long fight against closure.

The surprise pact came after Ottawa had threatened in July to act alone in merging the assets of three bankrupt fish companies to form one Newfoundland-based company which would begin operations with a $75-million federal subsidy. That is now being done with the province's active participation and Ottawa's concession not to close three plants at Burin, Grand Bank and St. Lawrence. In return, Peckford, who was against any layoffs, relented on reduced operations at the plants.

When Ottawa decided to act unilaterally, the Bank of Nova Scotia decided that it could not wait for the supercompany. In August the bank placed the province's three largest fish companies, Fishery Products Ltd., Lake Group Ltd. and John Penney and Sons Ltd., in receivership in an attempt to recoup some $100 million in loans. Under the new agreement the bank becomes a partner in the venture, converting the loans to equity and receiving a 12-per-cent share. The employees get the remaining three per cent.

But Fishery Products (FP), the largest fish processor in the province with eight fish plants, 40 trawlers and some 5,000 employees, did not go easily into receivership. John Penney and Sons, with one plant and five boats, and Lake Group with seven plants and 23 trawlers, accepted the bank's move. FP, however, sought an injunction preventing the sale of its assets. The firm, which carries an estimated debt of $67 million, alleged that the bank and Ottawa had illegally conspired to push the company into receivership to hasten the federal restructuring plan. But last week the Newfoundland Supreme Court dismissed the company's application, saying that FP had failed to prove that a conspiracy existed.

FP has already rejected a federal offer to buy it out, but Newfoundland Fisheries Minister Jim Morgan believes the company will be more likely to settle now that its assets are up for sale.

The province too had considered paying off FP's debts, but the deal fell through. It would have cost the government more than it could reasonably afford and would have left the remainder of the industry out in the cold. Morgan said last week that if FP is still not willing to settle, the two governments will buy it out. However, Patrick Howe, a spokesman for Canada Development Corp., said that FP still plans to pursue several other suits against the federal government and the Bank of Nova Scotia, among others.

In August, Morgan charged that Ottawa was using the Bank of Nova Scotia as "a tool to do the things it wants with the fishery of Newfoundland." Last week, though, he was content to savor promised co-operation between the two governments. "It is the first time in years that the two [fisheries] departments will be working together, and that will substantially improve relations," he declared. Peckford's aides regarded the agreement as proof that he could negotiate *any* settlement with Ottawa after battles over offshore oil as well as fisheries. In Nova Scotia the federal-provincial agreement will split the assets of H.B. Nickerson and Sons Ltd. (with some $135 million in debts) between Atlantic Canada's other large fish processor, National Sea Products Ltd., and the Newfoundland supercompany.

De Bané and Peckford both want to return the plants they now control to private operators as quickly as possible. And while the two governments have a limited partnership, they are taking steps to avoid being blamed for each other's unpopular actions. As a result, both governments must approve any layoffs of more than 100 employees or half of any plant's work force. Moreover, any government opposing such a layoff would have to compensate the company for losses incurred in keeping plants open.

The pact has already saved 450 jobs in Grand Bank, Burin and St. Lawrence that would have been lost under Ottawa's original plan. Now Grand Bank, which has 345 employees, will stay open for the next 18 months while the new company studies its operations. The Burin operation will be converted to a secondary processing plant.

The governments have promised to find executives capable of running the as yet unnamed supercompany, and Burin Mayor Bailey hopes they are successful. The jobs of his townspeople depend on it.

—BONNIE WOODWORTH *in St. John's*

Restraint's hard passage

Premier William Bennett is still determined to force his controversial restraint program through the British Columbia legislature, but last week he had to resort to all-night sessions and closure motions to overcome the resistence of the Opposition New Democrats. Twelve key bills, which the NDP claimed would reduce human rights, make scapegoats of government employees and punish the poor and unemployed, moved closer to becoming law as the 57 elected members endured their sixth round-the-clock session in the House in two weeks.



ALEXANDRA/VICTORIA TIMES-COLONIST

Hanson (l. ft) and Barrett: sleepless nights

Bennett insists that he was not riding roughshod over the rights of minorities, but his Social Credit regime had to use closure—a device used only once before in the 112-year history of the legislature—to end debate on a bill indefinitely extending wage restraints for public employees. Bennett used the manoeuvre for a second week in a row to end discussions on another bill removing provincial income tax and renters' credits. Throughout the marathon sessions, while members catnapped in sleeping bags and on office couches throughout the greystone legislature building, Bennett remained imperturbed, maintaining that the 35 government members did not mind working overtime. "It helps them and gives the Opposition more time to talk," he said. "And so what we are doing is providing them with greater opportunity to get the public's work done." Opposition leader David Barrett found that he could do too much talking. Two weeks ago Speaker Walter Davidson ordered him to stop talking and ejected the NDP leader when he refused.

Until Bennett imposed closure, the NDP had been fighting the bills—which it has dubbed "The Dirty Dozen"—through a determined filibuster. With their passage the government will be able to dismiss civil servants arbitrarily, reduce the powers of school boards and local governments, abolish human rights agencies and allow landlords to evict tenants without cause. The premier insists that such legislation is necessary to cut government spending and to reduce the number of civil service jobs by 25 per cent. Already, 1,600 government employees face layoffs by the end of the month, cuts that have angered the powerful 40,000-member B.C. Government Employees' Union. It is considering calling for more drastic action, including a call for a province-wide general strike.

Faced with this opposition, Bennett remained adamant that the bills will go forward without any major changes. That convinced one veteran NDP member that much of the current turmoil can be attributed to the premier's inflexibility. "Bill Bennett is so unlike his father," said Opposition whip Gordon Hanson, comparing the premier to W.A.C. Bennett, the Social Credit leader who ruled British Columbia for 20 years until his defeat in 1972. "W.A.C. always had his political antennas activated and he would take a second look if the community was opposed to his measures. But young Bill does not do that. He is narrow." Bennett can point to the election his party won handily last May as proof that *his* political instincts are sound. And he remains convinced that most of the people in British Columbia are still with him.

—SID TAFLER *in Victoria*

"Gulf Canada offers six suggestions to help get Canada going again."

John Stoik
President and Chief Executive Officer, Gulf Canada Limited

Canada seems to be emerging slowly from the worst recession since the Great Depression. Some of our recent economic woes were part of a world-wide pattern. Many were self-inflicted, or at least worsened by economic policies we chose to pursue. These policies were all too often the product of confrontation instead of consultation among the key groups – government, labour and business.

Now, while the memories of the human suffering and financial hardship are still fresh in our minds, let us apply the lessons we have learned.

Surely business, government and labour can agree on the components of a program that will keep economic recovery moving and, equally important, help keep us from getting into trouble again.



John Stoik

The Macdonald Royal Commission on Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada is in the process of developing a long-range comprehensive economic development policy for Canada. But the implementation of policies deriving from the Commission report is several years away.

At Gulf Canada, we believe that government, labour and business can agree now on components for an immediate post-recessionary economic renewal program. Here are six suggestions.

1. Recognize that Canada is a trading nation.

We are a trading nation in a world that is becoming increasingly competitive. Almost 30 percent of our Gross National Product is generated by exports to other nations.

We are also becoming increasingly interdependent with many other countries, largely because we have adopted the policy of reduced import tariffs under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

With greater openness comes increased competition and industrial dislocation. During a time of economic recession this has made protectionism look more appealing. But when you build walls to protect yourself against aggressive competitors, you can end up living in a self-made prison. In this sort of international environment it is critical that Canada improve its trade and investment relations.

2. Encourage productivity growth.

More liberal trade arrangements mean greater competition and hence improvements in efficiency. Yet from 1971 to 1981, Canadian productivity gains were at the bottom of a list of 21 nations, a sad performance for a trading nation.

Clearly, the productivity problem is more complex than simply admonishing Canadians to work harder.

It takes a well-trained labour force combined with modern production facilities to create a strong productivity performance, to produce goods that are consistent with Canada's relative advantages and with the competitive markets we face.

The way in which the factors of production are brought together depends on the mix and priorities given to major policy initiatives including international trade, competition, labour, energy, financial and other policies as well as a clear articulation of the size and role of the Government sector in economic affairs.

3. Encourage capital growth.

We need to encourage savings and investment. We also need to encourage foreign as well as domestic capital.

In recent years, investment from other countries has been discouraged by the cumbersome and unpredictable nature of our Foreign Investment Review Agency. At least that is how it is seen by many foreign investors.

To fully support a thriving economy and ensure its steady growth, Canadians will need investment help from other countries. And it is vital that foreign investors be reassured that we need and welcome their money.



Workers in the Beaufort Sea are ferried ashore for rest and recreation after three weeks of work on the drill rig. It is hard work – but it is work, and it pays well. Many thousands more jobs can be created if Gulf Canada and other members of the petroleum industry are given the right tax incentives and other financial incentives to invest in exploration. And when we find oil, everybody benefits.

4. Build on our strength in resources – particularly energy.

Canada has a great wealth of natural resources – especially in "the energy segment".

And the oil and gas industry, within the energy segment, has a massive resource base. What is more, there are markets in Canada for immediate production and nearby export markets should our discoveries exceed our needs.

In 1980, the industry was poised to make some of these energy dreams come true for Canada. In doing so, we would have been able to significantly soften the impact of the economic recession upon Canada. However the industry's development plans were undermined by the National Energy Program.

To quote from a study published by the non-partisan C.D. Howe Institute:

"The NEP was introduced to Canadians as a solution to the nation's energy problems. It promised to unite Canadians and to make them prosper. In its first two years of existence, the NEP has proven to be a major disappointment. New energy challenges are emerging that are quite different from those the NEP was designed to deal with. A reassessment of Canada's energy objectives is already overdue."

What can we do now to turn the petroleum industry around?

Gulf Canada's suggestions are detailed in another message of this series.

But to begin with, we must look beyond the current levels in world oil price and world oil supply and demand – look ahead to 1990 and to the year 2000.

Crude oil and natural gas will still be a vital percentage of the world's energy supply. There will be a need for Canadian oil and natural gas.

We have the resources to develop, the commitment to develop them must be made today.

5. Recognize and utilize the strengths of the private sector.

The Federal Government says that it now recognizes and intends to use the strengths of the private sector.

The words are more conciliatory these days. Yet the government continues to change the rules in the middle of the game, particularly in matters concerning the oil and gas industry.

This further compounds the atmosphere of uncertainty in which the industry has had to operate since the introduction of the National Energy Program in 1980.

6. Restrain and control government sector growth.

The Federal Government's budget deficit widened to $24.34-billion in the 1983 fiscal year ended March 31 from $13.61-billion in the previous year, with the deficit for the current fiscal year now being estimated at $31.2-billion. The need for restraint and control is self-evident.

The need for consultation

We have noted earlier that many of the policies that contributed to our recent economic woes were the product of confrontation instead of consultation.

To maintain our current economic recovery – and to plan realistically and constructively for a world beyond economic recovery – we must foster genuine co-operation among business, government and labour.

To that end, Gulf Canada has proposed new approaches to three-way consultation and recently we have seen some encouraging initiatives including formation of the National Productivity Council. Without such genuine consultation, we may be doomed to go on spinning our wheels, missing opportunities and – at worst – reliving the experience of the last two years.

If you would like copies of a recent speech on this subject by John Stoik, President, Gulf Canada Limited, write to:

Bob Fenner
Director – Public Affairs,
Dept. 329M,
Gulf Canada Limited,
130 Adelaide Street W.,
Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3R6.

Gulf

GULF CANADA LIMITED



Thatcher arriving in Ottawa, addressing Parliament (below): 'not peace at any price, but peace with freedom'

CHRIS SCHWARZ

COVER

Thatcher's Cold War crusade

By John Hay

It was a diplomatic trip that verged on being a crusade. Amid renewed Cold War tensions between East and West, Margaret Thatcher swept through Canada and the United States last week with a clear mission and purpose in mind. While Washington and Moscow played the critical moves in the deadly game of nuclear diplomacy, Britain's frosty prime minister emerged as the compelling, dominant Western voice demanding a tough and unbending line against the Soviet Union. In speech after speech in both countries, she warned of the Soviet threat. In an address to a joint sitting of the Commons and Senate in Ottawa, she declared, "It is time for freedom to take the offensive." In studied counterpoint, meanwhile, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in public repeated his plea for nuclear arms control and in secret began laying the ground for a possible Western summit on disarmament. Together the two leaders personified the continuing argument among Western nations on how to find, as Thatcher put it, "not peace at any price, but peace with freedom and justice."

With an icy clarity and certainty, Thatcher brought her conservative message of free enterprise and anticommunism first to Ottawa, then to Toronto and Edmonton before flying to Washington for a visit with her closest philosophical ally, Ronald Reagan. Her last stop was New York, where Reagan earlier last week told the United Nations about his latest proposal in the Geneva arms control talks (page 30)—a proposal that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov immediately rebuffed. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko did not attend the UN session as Reagan spoke because local airport authorities had refused landing rights for his Aeroflot jet in retaliation for the Soviet attack on the Korean Air Lines plane Sept. 1. During a week in which events seemed to focus world attention even more tightly on East-West relations, his empty UN seat was an apt symbol of what often seemed to be a dialogue of the deaf on arms control.

Indeed, the downing of the Korean 747 with the loss of 269 lives has soured relations with Moscow even among usually moderate Western governments. The day after delivering another condemnation of the Soviet action in a UN speech, Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen expressed outrage at an audacious Soviet claim to financial compensation from Canada for the 60-day suspension Ottawa imposed on Aeroflot flights to Montreal. MacEachen called the claim irrelevant, baseless and a Soviet attempt to "evade its responsibility" for the destruction of the Korean jet. Privately, Canadian officials said that the airline episode had severely damaged Canadian-Soviet relations at a time when a thaw seemed imminent.

Assault. For Thatcher, however, the attack on the airliner only confirmed her view of the Soviet system and "its willingness to resort to force careless of the human consequences." Throughout the prime minister's North American tour, her message was a seamless and self-assured assault on the Soviet Union. "The threat comes from the proclaimed goal of Soviet communism to spread its system throughout the world," she told the Senate-Commons sitting, "from the fact that the Soviet Union is engaged in a remorseless military buildup going far beyond the needs of defence and from the evidence that that country is prepared to advance its aim by the use of force or by the threat of force." Thatcher concluded that the Soviet threat meant that "there must never be an imbalance in any range of armament that leads to the conclusion that aggression against us might succeed."

On arms control, Thatcher was equally adamant: new cruise and Pershing II missiles must be deployed in Europe beginning later this year unless the Soviet Union agrees in the Geneva talks to dismantle at least some of its existing intermediate-range missiles in Europe. "Our nerve is being tested," she said after a 2½-hour meeting with Reagan in Washington. "We must not falter now."

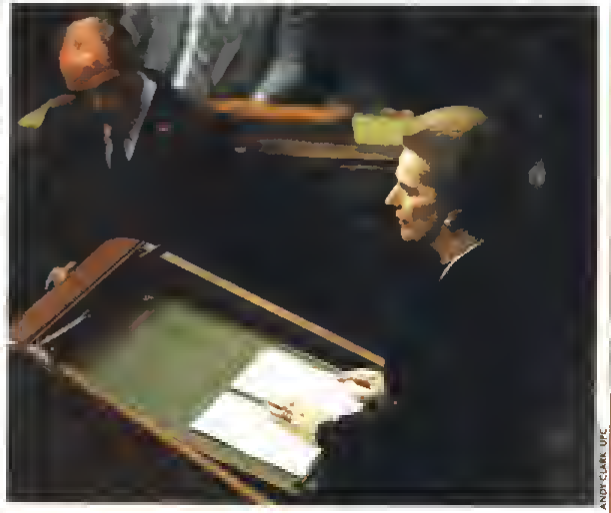
Thatcher's hard line drew enthusiastic approval both in the Commons (where, despite one or two shouts of "shame" from New Democrat members, she won a standing ovation) and among the well-off lunch and dinner audiences in Toronto and Edmonton. At a glittering Toronto gala, which more than 1,000 hand-picked Trudeau guests attended, she sounded almost surprised by the applause interrupting her speech. "We are doing well before this audience, Pierre," she joked to her host at one point. "I simply must come back." At lunch with 1,700 members of the Empire and Canadian Clubs the next day, she put her thesis succinctly: the "mother figure" of the state "can so easily end up not succoring but suffocating." Her listeners cheered vigorously. One Toronto businessman, John C. Turner, summed up the reaction to her twin messages. "She supports free enterprise," he said. "I also admire her stance toward the Soviets. Trudeau is too soft. Thatcher knows how to deal with bullies."

Thatcher's message clearly differed from anything her audiences have heard from Trudeau—either on the economy or on arms control. In fact, there was probably only one important point of full and genuine sympathy between the two prime ministers during the visit—the British Parliament's patriation last year of the Canadian Constitution. In a graceful tribute on the floor of the Commons, Trudeau said that Canada owes Thatcher "a very heavy debt of gratitude" for pushing the Canada Act through Westminster after the federal and provincial governments reached constitutional agreement. To the long list of the Fathers of Confederation, Trudeau said, "we must certainly now add the name of one Mother." Replied Thatcher: "Together we have successfully stored our last piece of colonial furniture in the museum of history."

On the great issue of East-West relations, however, there remained a sharp difference in emphasis, both in the leaders' public declarations and in other private consultations. Thatcher twice tried to dismiss their differences as the invention of reporters. "I'm telling you, there's no story," she said in an Ottawa news conference. Still, she hit the truth with a lancing joke during an Edmonton state dinner. Smiling down the table at Trudeau, she disarmingly declared, "Occasionally we disagree, but that's only when you, Prime Minister, are wrong."

For each of Thatcher's ringing calls to arms, Trudeau stressed the danger and futility of nuclear war—and of bellicose talk. Said Trudeau in the joint parliamentary sitting: "The external and defence policies of East and West will either lead us to a durable peace or a devastating war. There is no alternative." Trudeau did not directly criticize his guest. But there was no mistaking his dislike of anti-Soviet sloganeering. "Today, more than ever before in the history of mankind," he said, "the survival of our species depends on the courage and wisdom of nations and their leaders. At such a time, the peoples of the NATO countries expect more than familiar nostrums from their leaders."

Deadlock. In private, Trudeau went even further. *Maclean's* has learned that Trudeau used the Thatcher visit to start some early, tentative soundings among NATO leaders about ways to hasten the seemingly endless and fruitless negotiations on the control of both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. One possibility under consideration: a summit meeting of NATO leaders, similar to the Western economic summits, aimed at breaking the arms control deadlocks. Officials said that Thatcher gave no firm response to the notion but is "reflecting" on the question. The issue is extremely delicate, because Canada and the European allies want at all costs to avoid two dangers. For one thing, they cannot afford the appearance of division within NATO just when they are trying to lever Moscow into a concession on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. For another, they cannot broach a new scheme with Reagan until the president himself has been prepared and primed to agree to it. They cannot appear to be ganging up on the leader of the Western alliance. As a cautionary lesson, external affairs officials recall the disastrous NATO summit in Bonn last



ANDY CLARK, UPI



NOEL QUINTO / NEWS PHOTOS WORLDWIDE

Thatcher with Reagan. her aide whispered 'Don't they make a lovely couple?'

year, during which a wrangle over nuclear policy produced only bad feeling

Trudeau made his only open reference to that key matter during his toast to Thatcher in Toronto. He cited the temptation among leaders of the nonsuperpowers to leave the complex questions of nuclear strategy and arms control to "the nuclear accountants and technical experts." Said Trudeau, "The experts do not have the responsibility for the fate of the earth. Political leaders, however, do."

Thatcher's exchanges with Reagan were far less subtle and much more in harmony philosophically. Indeed, as she stood with the president on the south lawn of the White House, one of her senior aides leaned over to the press corps and whispered, "Don't they make a lovely couple?" Later, the aide diplomatically expressed Thatcher's pleasure with her Canadian visit. "But this is different. I think she feels more at home with this administration than she did in Ottawa."

The feeling was mutual. In after-dinner speeches, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz praised the British prime minister as "steadfast." Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the UN, called her "indomitable." And Paul Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, admired her "great backbone." The president himself referred to the "superb relations" between their two countries.

Still, there were some areas of disagreement. Thatcher expressed concern that the large U.S. deficit will force interest rates up and hamper global economic recovery. She was less willing than Reagan to make long-term troop commitments to the Lebanon peacekeeping force. And she rejected any suggestion that Britain open talks with Argentina about the future sovereignty of the Falklands. (In Canada there was little mention of the Falklands, but a placard in Edmonton warned, "Don't talk with Maggie.")

Aggressive: On dealing with the Soviets, however, Thatcher and Reagan were in full accord. In fact, Thatcher's week of hawkish comment made Reagan's own speech in the UN General Assembly sound muted by comparison. She even received rare criticism from within her own Conservative Party ranks in Britain for her "aggressive language" while in North America Reagan's major address on arms control, on the other hand, was crafted to present the president as statesman-peacemaker. The speech included three proposals already delivered to the Soviets at the talks on intermediate nuclear forces in Geneva. Reagan said that if Moscow agrees to cut its missile forces on both its European and Asian borders, Washington will agree not to match Soviet strength missile for missile in Europe. For the first time, he offered to include nuclear-armed aircraft, along with missiles, in arms reductions in the European theatre—a partial response to Soviet demands that limits apply to bombers as well as the missiles to be deployed in Europe by NATO. Reagan also offered to negotiate cuts in the planned NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles, not just the cruise missiles already on the bargaining table.

The Soviets have not indicated clearly how they will respond to the U.S. moves. Many diplomats now believe—with Thatcher—that Moscow will only respond when NATO deployment actually begins in the next few months, when it becomes clear that the NATO plan is not a bluff. Andropov described the Reagan proposals as unacceptable and unleashed an unusually harsh attack on Washington. Reagan, for his part, could afford to take the high road. "The door to an agreement is open," he told the UN. "It is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it."

Despite Reagan's move, it was clear last week that the Korean Air Lines disaster had affected the UN debates and poisoned East-West relations even more. Thatcher has called the attack an atrocity. Reagan told the UN that the case is "a reminder of just how different the Soviets' concept of truth and international co-operation is from that of the rest of the world." Canada's MacEachen described as "callously irresponsible" the Soviet veto of a Security Council resolution to hold an investigation of the case.

Cruise missiles at a U.S. air base. 'we must not falter now'



Gene Ogle/Aviation Photographics



Anti-Soviet protestors outside the UN. Reagan's speech sounded muted in comparison to Thatcher's message

NATO countries have tried to respond to the episode cohesively. Typically, Thatcher was again among the most outspoken leaders in the alliance. Lamenting the mild European sanction (a 14-day suspension of flights to and from Moscow), she declared, "I find it incomprehensible and inexplicable that we were not able to get a clearer condemnation in Europe and clearer action in the wider NATO sphere." Canada, on the other hand, won her praise for its 60-day suspension of Aeroflot service to Montreal—the Soviet airline's only North American gateway.

NATO members have also encountered difficulty in trying to stay united in the alliance's arms control and deployment policies, with Thatcher busily trying to stiffen the backs of NATO governments. NATO agreed in 1979 on its so-called two-track policy—to begin deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe by the end of this year and to attempt to reach an arms agreement with Moscow in the meantime which would make deployment unnecessary. Thatcher and some other leaders have argued strenuously that only the actual stationing of the missiles will persuade the Soviets to negotiate cuts in their own missile forces. Critics, on the other hand, fear that deployment will set back the chances for arms control by several years and will trigger another round of the arms race.

On a related subject, opponents of the cruise missile tests in Canada are preparing for another court hearing on Oct. 11. At issue is a government appeal against a Federal Court judge's decision allowing a coalition of anticruise groups to seek an injunction against the tests. The government is arguing that as a cabinet policy decision the tests cannot be submitted to the courts for review. The anticruise groups are arguing that the tests would breach the constitutional right to "life, liberty and security of the person" contained in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. A network of peace groups across Canada is also planning a series of demonstrations on Oct. 22—timed to coincide with demonstrations in the United States and Europe for an "international day of solidarity" to protest deployment in Europe. For her part, Thatcher supported the Canadian tests, scheduled to start this winter.

River: Although Trudeau and his cabinet have approved the missile trials in the North, sources said that he remains uneasy with Canada's arms control policy and feels intense public pressure in favor of disarmament. As a result, he and MacEachen have ordered up new option papers from External Affairs—which is sometimes the first step toward formulating a new policy. But it is unclear what new directions such a policy could take. For one thing, Canada is only a middle power, at best, in a world riven by the conflict between two nuclear superpowers. Trudeau acknowledged that fact last week at a dinner for Thatcher. "It is true, of course, that Canada, like other nations, does not sit at the negotiating table with the United States and the Soviet Union," he said. "We depend upon the wisdom of the leadership of our alliance, but that does not mean that we can do nothing ourselves." Trudeau did not say what Canada *can* do, except perhaps improve communication among countries.

Thatcher's remarkable week did prove that even the leader of a nonsuperpower can establish the tone and sometimes the content of international relations by little more than sheer force of personality. She is undeniably magnetic but, like a magnet, she can attract and repel with equal force. Her unbending image of self-assurance can be thoroughly convincing. It can also induce a fear in others that she may be utterly immune to reasonable argument or appeals to the heart. She speaks with a relentless simplicity about complicated issues. That can be persuasive, but to critics it can sound particularly narrow-minded.

Still, Thatcher has survived all attempts at caricature. She is the greengrocer's daughter who learned to speak with a proper accent so that she could transcend English class barriers and who became a lawyer, a mother and an MP. She is the education minister who abolished school milk handouts and earned the Fleet Street nickname "Milk Snatcher Thatcher." She is the Cold Warrior the Kremlin called the Iron Lady. As an outspoken leader among the Western nations, Margaret Thatcher last week once again showed herself to have an impressive power to influence the world around her.

With Michael Posner and William Lowther in Washington, Mary Janigan in New York and Ann Finlayson in Toronto.

A conversation with the Iron Lady

During her hectic three-day visit to Canada last week, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher energetically delivered her gospel of monetorism and a tough defence posture to receptive audiences across the country. In Toronto, after breakfast with Ontario Premier William Davis and lunch with Canadian and Empire Club members, Thatcher spent a half-hour talking to Maclean's *Senior Editor David North.*

Maclean's: *What principal concerns have you and Prime Minister Trudeau addressed during your discussions?*

Thatcher: Basically, there are two massive concerns, aren't there? There's the course of the world economy and how each of our countries is tackling it, and what we can do to try to improve things in the world economy against the background of international debt and recession. Everyone wants more goods and services; the question is how to satisfy them in a sound way. And then there are the big foreign affairs and defence issues, the NATO decision to modernize intermediate nuclear weapons and therefore to deploy Pershing and cruise and the course of the [disarmament] negotiations in Geneva.

Maclean's: *You told your press conference yesterday that there was "no story" when they asked you if Trudeau and you differed in any way on the approach to the question of nuclear disarmament. But the reports of your remarks to Parliament yesterday showed a marked difference in approach.*

Thatcher: Well, there might be a difference of emphasis. But we are, as I was trying to say to the press, both members of NATO. Those were NATO decisions—to modernize [and] at the same time to enter into special disarmament talks with the Soviet Union in addition to those upon which we had already at that time embarked. One of us may put emphasis on one side, the other on the other, but we both go along with both of those decisions.



CHRIS SCHWARZ

Thatcher, Trudeau: 'we threaten no one'

Maclean's: *But Prime Minister Trudeau said that the world leaders must have the audacity to work for peace, that there is no greater priority than the search for peace, while you said, "Let us tell the world that freedom is on the march," and that you "look forward to a time when men the world over shall be free." That is a very militant invitation.*

Thatcher: You have taken quotations out of context without turning to another part of the speech saying that we are only defensive, we threaten no one and, although we want men the world over to be free, we do not pursue that objective by force. The West has made it clear that deployment of Pershing and cruise will go ahead unless the Soviet Union in the meantime agrees to Zero Option. The chances of that are negligible, and therefore cruise and Pershing will start to be deployed. It is a deployment that lasts over a number of years. We hope therefore that the talks in Geneva would continue so that if we can't get agreement on Zero, which is a special form of balance, we shall nevertheless be able to get agreement on a lesser number than we should otherwise have to deploy.

Maclean's: *What reassurance can you offer those who, while they are perfectly prepared to stand firm against the Soviets, are also deeply concerned by the Reagan administration's aggressive rhetoric and actions?*

Thatcher: The Reagan administration has put forward more proposals on disarmament in the past two years than have come from the Soviet Union. President Reagan put forward a proposal on strategic missiles nearly two years ago that the big ones, of which the Russians have 2,000 and the United States has approximately a similar number, should be reduced by one-third—a fundamental, radical proposal. It awaits a Soviet response. He put forward proposals on the intermediate ones that there should be none. The Soviets rejected them. He put forward proposals in Vienna about conventional weapons, and their [the Soviets'] new proposal is being discussed now. He has been driven, I think, to make new preparations on research and development of chemical warfare because, you see, the West did disarm in chemical warfare—the United States has a few of the older weapons—not so the Soviet Union. It takes two to make dialogue. Why isn't the Soviet Union responding?

Maclean's: *But the Soviet Union surely has responded.*

Thatcher: Look, the Soviet Union has not responded at the negotiating table. That is where you have to respond. It makes statements. For example, it said the other day that it would liquidate certain SS-20s, and then at the negotiating table one tries to find out exactly what that meant, and what one found was that they were liquidating the bases from which those fire, and the missiles were going to be kept intact. I don't understand why some people are so easily taken in by Soviet rhetoric.

Maclean's: *You'd rather be taken in by Washington's rhetoric?*

Thatcher: No. I'm not asking you to be taken in by rhetoric at all. I'm asking you to look at the proposals which have come forward, the response or absence of response that they have had.

Maclean's: *In Lebanon at the moment there is a tenuous ceasefire. Could you say what steps Britain is urging on the parties in the search for a lasting solution there?*

Thatcher: The next thing is reconciliation between the several groups that make up Lebanon. Now, in thinking about that you have to remember that Lebanon was a fully democratic country, living in peace and in great prosperity for a time, and therein lies the hope that they may be able to reconcile and live in that peace and prosperity again. Also, obviously whatever the difficulties that Lebanon had, they got a lot worse when so many Palestinian people took up residence there. That exacerbated many of the problems of Lebanon.

Maclean's: *Do you follow President Reagan down the road that the Soviet Union is behind the problems in Lebanon?*

Thatcher: I follow my own road, and I have not the slightest shadow of a doubt that the Soviet Union is keeping careful track of what is happening and that the strong numbers of Soviet advisers advising the Syrians [and the fact] that it is their source, of course, of armaments does make the Soviet Union a factor.

Maclean's: *If the talks fail and the fighting resumes do you favor an expanded role for a multinational force—more troops, a less defensive posture?*

Thatcher: No, I don't favor an expanded role for the multinational force. It is a force that went there to secure the withdrawal of certain groups from Beirut. That was achieved. Now [its task is] to enable a ceasefire and reconciliation to get under way. We must be very wary of being drawn in any further. The multinational force is not there to get between the two peoples in the country.

Maclean's: *But if they do decide to fight it out rather than talk?*

Thatcher: Well, I think then we'll go into [illegible] decide what to do. But none of us is looking for new liabilities.

Maclean's: *You recently won a second term with an enormous parliamentary majority. What do you see as your main task at home in the next five years?*

Thatcher: To continue the policies we've had, which are basically those of pursuing sound finance, lower inflation, lower interest rates, lower taxation, containing public expenditure. Secondly, policies conducive to growth. Now you do those against a sound financial policy and by various taxation and other measures to encourage those people—and they are rare people—who are capable of starting new business and building up new big business whether it be in manufacturing or services. That again we are very active in doing. We are also trying to transfer as many of the nationalized industries to the private sector as possible because if they're in the state sector it means that government and politicians have to make the [illegible] not a good thing. Basically, I am trying to redress the balance between the citizen and the state. Things got toppled far too much over toward the power of the state.



TAYLOR/SYGMA

Pershing test: 'it takes two to dialogue'

Maclean's: *You said recently that a lot of Britain's 1.2 million unemployed young people would have to find jobs in service industries like McDonald's and Disneyland. Is that really a good enough solution?*

Thatcher: Well, look at your massive new provision of jobs. Some have come from the new electronics, a lot have come from service industries, and that tends to be a characteristic of an advanced society. Only 25 per cent of employment in Japan is in the manufacturing industry, at least 75 per cent is in commerce and in other things. With us at the moment, we have 27 per cent in the manufacturing industry.

Maclean's: *But will service jobs really help all the three million unemployed—four million if current projections about your policies are correct?*

Thatcher: Some people will have to take jobs in service industries. You are going to find that the new technology is going to reduce, in the first place, the number of jobs in the manufacturing industry and, in the second place, it might make possible the creation of new products which we've never seen before and therefore new jobs. But the characteristic of an expanding society is that there are more jobs in services, and there is no point in trying to denigrate it. We're trying to get these youngsters jobs which will give them a living.

Maclean's: *But surely people are entitled to hope for a job which is fulfilling.*

Thatcher: I cannot produce jobs that are fulfilling for everyone. No one in the world can.

Maclean's: *Finally, Prime Minister, many people see Britain as a declining power. In the words of Dean Acheson, it has "lost an empire and not yet found a new role." What do you think that role is going to be?*

Thatcher: I thought we had actually shown quite a leadership role when, in the Falklands last year, we said: "Look, this is flouting international law, it is flouting the right of self-determination. If we let it go by we'll have a lot more examples of this." That was quite a leadership role, and we do play quite an important role in Europe. I have to defend that role [illegible] ately that it is in the interest of friends of Britain if Britain has friends in an area of stability—in Europe, in the Community. I also believe it is in the interest of Britain that Canada has a great friendship with America.

The new arms control manoeuvres



Reagan at the UN: one more move in the arms control chess game

While British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher brought her hawkish Cold War message to North America last week, United States President Ronald Reagan was trying his best to look conciliatory. In a speech to a packed session of the United Nations, Reagan put forward proposals that he said would help break the deadlock in the long-stalled Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Reagan accused the Soviet Union of violating arms deals and other agreements in the past, but he told the UN session that the United States was ready "to be flexible in our approach, willing to compromise" to achieve an agreement on weapons.

His offer brought a quick rebuff from the Soviets. TASS, the Soviet press agency, dismissed it as "the same propaganda game—nothing more" and called his ideas "a mockery of common sense." As the rhetoric mounted on both sides, Reagan's plan became still another arms proposal hastily rejected by the other superpower. With less than three months left before the United States begins its planned deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, chances of reaching an accord seemed as remote as ever.

The key concession offered by Reagan last week involves the location of U.S. warheads. The United States has insisted that it must have the same number of warheads in Europe as the Soviets have on their missiles in Europe and Asia. Under the Reagan plan, Washington would still insist on parity in intermediate-range missiles, but would consider deploying some of the U.S. missiles outside Europe. Reagan also indicated a willingness to accept a Soviet proposal that medium-range bombers be included in the negotiations. But this concession is unlikely to affect the talks much, since the two sides remain far apart on which types of aircraft would fall into that category. Reagan went further, promising the UN that if an agreement were reached, the United States would be willing to negotiate reductions in the number of the more deadly Pershing II missiles, as well as the number of cruise missiles.

Reagan's proposal—and its quick rejection—became just the latest move in the ongoing arms control chess game in Geneva. Stanley Norris, a defence analyst for the Washington-based Center for Defense Information, argued that the Reagan concessions were not really significant and were designed more to make him appear conciliatory in Western Europe, where the highly organized peace movement has mounted a powerful opposition to the planned deployment. "I think in the past few months there has been much manoeuvring on both sides to placate Europe," said Norris.

But as both sides jockey to win points in the public relations battle, there has been little real headway because of a basic stumbling block. The two sides maintain strongly divergent views on what the current balance of missile strength is in Europe and therefore disagree sharply on what steps should be taken to even the balance. The United States has insisted that the Soviets, with 351 SS-20s, have a clear advantage and that the allies only came up with the plan to deploy the new missiles in Europe to counter the growing Soviet threat there. But the Soviets say that the opposing forces in Europe are already roughly balanced if the count includes bombers as well as missiles. And they insist that the planned U.S. deployments will put them at a dangerous disadvantage. In particular they fear the Pershing II missile, which, with its high degree of accuracy and speed, would have the power to knock out Soviet command and control positions.

At the centre of the dispute over which side is stronger is the debate over whether 162 British and French missiles should be considered part of the U.S. package. The allies insist that the missiles are part of separate national defence systems and should not be counted, but the Soviets argue that those missiles are all part of the force facing Moscow and want them included. A Soviet proposal last December to reduce its missile launchers in Europe from 351 to 162—to match the number of French and British—was quickly rejected by the allies.

The attempts over the past few years to reach an agreement have taken place with the threat of the U.S. deployment hanging overhead. In 1979 the United States made it clear that it was following a "two track" policy. It would try to negotiate an agreement but it would begin deployment in late 1983 in the event that no accord was reached. Following Reagan's speech at the UN, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko restated Moscow's threat to retaliate with more arms escalation if the Americans proceed with their plans. The Soviets have hinted in the past that such countermeasures might include new medium-range nuclear weapons facing westward in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. With both sides straining last week to convince Europe that its intentions were peaceful, the prospects of reducing Europe's bulging nuclear arsenal seemed remote indeed.

—WILLIAM LOWTHER in *Washington*

Make friends with the future.

Today at ComputerLand®

We've helped more kinds of people buy more kinds of computers than any other store in the world.

It's easier where you can compare the top brands side by side.



That's why ComputerLand® carries not just one, but several of the leading computer brands in every one of our over 500 stores worldwide.

It's easier where they've got the software to match your needs.

We've got one of the widest selections of software anywhere. Whatever your needs, you'll probably find the right program for the right job.



It's easier where you deal with people who speak your language.

ComputerLand people understand computers and speak in terms that are understandable to you. Even if you've never used a computer before.



It's easier when there's someone to turn to—after you leave the store.

When you buy a computer at ComputerLand, you can get service from our own technicians. And if you have any questions, we'll help you get the answers.

Over 500 stores worldwide. For the location of the Computerland store nearest you call free: in Canada 1 800 361 0170 (Ext. 85). In the United States 1-800 423 3008

ComputerLand®

Make friends with the future.™

® ComputerLand Canada Inc

China keeps its distance



KURT/GAMMA LIAISON

Weinberger at the Great Wall of China, a valuable chance to regain diplomatic ground that had been lost to the Soviet Union

As he toured Peking's ancient Forbidden City, U S Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger last week observed to his hoste that the complex was "more beautiful than the Pentagon." But Weinberger's five-day official visit to China presented him with more than an opportunity to appreciate Peking's architectural treasures It wes a valuable chance to regain diplomatic ground lost to the Soviet Union in recent years due to the United States' refusal to sell sensitive technology to Peking and what the Chinese see es President Ronald Reagan's overzealous courting of Taiwan To that end, since Weshington hes reversed its ban on sales, Weinberger was armed with tempting offers to supply China with badly needed high technology, including computere and semiconductor manufacturing equipment. He also offered an exchange of military expertise to help modernize the backward People's Liberation Army Said one U S Embessy official of the package. "It is indicative of increased American attention to China."

But aven though Weinberger's Chinese hoste welcomed Washington's change of heart on technological exchanges, they were careful to maintain their distance. One indication of that dssire was the relative status of the two leaders who, a joint announcement during Weinberger's visit said, will exchange visits next year. On the U S side, Reagan will visit Peking. However, the Chinese have nominated Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, not China's paremount leader, Deng Xiaoping, the head of state albeit mainly a ceremonial figure, to return the call Meanwhile, Zhao himself chose the eve of last week's national day to stress China's intention to remain independent of the superpowers That policy is "in the interests of the Chinese people and it hes yielded positive results," he said.

China's reluctance to draw closer to the United Stetes stems from a growing realization that neither superpower can be a perfect ally The Reagan administration's arms deals with Taiwan, which China regards es an integral part of its territory, have dissipated much of the euphoria that President Richard Nixon's re-esteblishment of relations with Peking generated as a result of his visit in 1972. As for the Soviets, the Chinese have never shaken off their fear that ideological or strategic necessity might prompt direct interference from Moscow. Not only that, but China's growing determination to chart an independent course conforms to the ruling party's dogmatic belief that the two superpowers will eventually destroy each other, leaving China as the world's strongest power. As Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping told Weinberger at a state banquet, "We will not attech oureelves to any hig power nor will we yield under foreign preesure."

That assertion came in reply to heavy lobbying by the defence secretery, who underscored U S concerns for Asian security and, specifically, China's defance against the Soviet Union Indeed, despite a renewed effort by the Kremlin to close its 20-year split with Peking, the Soviet Union continues to increase the number of troops along its border with China And despite the awesome size of China's army—4.2 million soldiers in uniform—its primitive weaponry is no match for the Soviet arsenal Said one U.S. official in Peking: "The sluggish increase in China's military capabilities is causing it to fall farther behind the Soviet Union."

However, despite their military buildup, the Soviets are wooing Peking aggressively Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev travels to China this week for the third round in the current series of "normalization talks," designed to repair the breach between the two countries. The talks have yet to make substential headway although they have resulted in relaxation of border controls and a renewal of student exchanges after a 20-year break Moreover, Peking is teking care not to prejudice their future development During the UN Security Council debate on the Soviet shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007, China's ambassador to the UN, Ling Qing, although firmly criticizing the act, pointedly abstained from voting on a resolution officially condemning Moscow

Still, if only in economic terms, China may be drifting closer to the United Stetes Trade with the Americans is expected to top $5 2 billion this year, compared to $800 million with the Soviets. Weshington's new offer of high technology promises to strengthen that trend substentially. Earlier this year the White House officially reclassified China as a "friendly nonallied" country. That stetus will mean that 75 per cent of all Chinese applications for U S high technology—even equipment with potential military uses—will receive almost automatic approval

On Taiwan, however, Peking refuses to budge The Chinese view is that Reagan has reneged on a historic 1972 Sino-U S communiqué during Nixon's ground-breaking visit to China That recognized only one China, with Peking as its capitel Weinberger last week strenuously denied the insinuation, reaffirming Reagan's endorsement of one China But during a speech in New York, Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, reiterated Peking's demand that the United Stetes halt arms sales to the Taiwanese government. "If the United States truly desires a peaceful settlement of the Taiwanese question," he added, "it should refrain from doing anything detrimental to the peaceful reunification of China."

But if Weinberger and his officials encountered tough bargaining with the Chinese, their Soviet counterparts are unlikely to find Peking in a more conciliatory mood this week. Among the obstacles remaining to delay improvements in relations are the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Kremlin's support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and—most important—the continuing Soviet buildup in the North Said one Chinese official "Being an ally of the Soviet Union is not a very pleasant position." That view, shared in most quarters of the Chinese government, is likely to ensure that Peking's tendency to pursue an independent course will only strengthen in the months to come.

—WENDY LIN *in Peking*

A criminal obsession

Chen Guangsen was a 22-year-old native of China's Guangdong province who desperately wanted to marry a woman in his home village She firmly rebuffed his proposals, so Chen lured her to a secluded hillside, raped her and beat her unconscious Then he stebbed her in the eyes with a pair of tongs and left her for dead Miraculously, however, his victim lived—and helped authorities to bring Chen to a lightning-fest trial On Sept. 9, slightly more than a week after the crime, a firing squad executed Chen

The speed with which the Guangdong authorities acted in Chen's case is typical of China's latest drive to combat crime. Officials have reportedly set a quote of 80,000 arrests and 5,000 executions nationwide, and law enforcement officere have shown ruthless zeal in bringing murderers, rapists, thieves and corrupt officials to justice In five weeks 61 criminals have been executed in Chongquing (Chungking), 30 in Peking, 25 in Guilin (Kwelin) and countless more in other cities

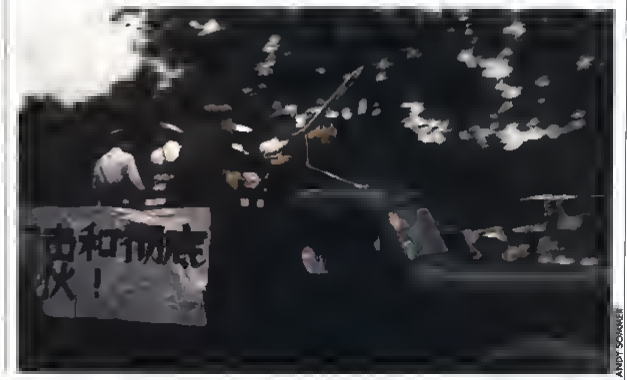
China's official press has accompanied the drive with a barrage of publicity that hes shattered the ruling Communist Party's image of the country as trenquil and law-abiding Published statistics show a leap in the crime rate from 2 3 per 10,000 people during the 1950s to 7 1 per 10,000 now However, the authorities claim that more than 31,000 criminals "awed by the might" of the forces ranged against them have surrendered to the police Most Western obeervere doubt the true figure is that high But they agree that the process of punishment is frightening enough The authorities parade convicts through the streete before executing them, es a warning to other wrongdoers. In the city of Guilin, known for its scenic mountains and gardens, officials recently treated tourists to the spectecle of 25 condemned men riding to their deaths in the back of army trucks The prisoners, some of them teenagers, stood with their shaven heads bowed, wearing placards describing their crimes

It is difficult to pinpoint the cause of the crime explosion Some Chinese attribute it to the bics in the government's new economic policies toward materialism. Others blame the influence of Western culture For his part, Public Security Minister Lu Fuzhi, China's top police official, blames the Cultural Revolution for institutionalizing anarchy. "The problem is a legacy of a chaotic decade," he said

However, the liberal use of the death sentence has alarmed many Chinese In one instance, a 41-year-old peasant wes executed in Shanghai after he tore the clothes from and "humiliated" two women who had scolded him for not moving out of their cart's way Perhaps in an attempt to curb abuses, *Red Flag* magazine recently reported that some Chinese believe the anticrime campaign is "ruthless and inhumane." But with the public apparently supporting it—there have been 440,000 letters to the police denouncing suspects—it seems likely that the current obsession with law and order, no matter how draconian, will continue.

—W L.

Authorities parade condemned criminal in Guilin a frightening process of punishment



ANDY SOLOMON



ROBIN WRIGHT/CAMERA PRESS

Residents return to Souk el-Gharb: reason to fear an uncertain future

LEBANON

The slow pace of reconciliation

The red and white Middle East Airlines Boeing 707, loaded with Lebanese pilgrims from Mecca, had been scheduled to land in Cyprus But as Beirut's airport reopened last week for the first time in a month, the control tower sent an urgent signal to the pilot, Capt Adnan Chatila "Forget about Cyprus and come home," it said As Chatila circled the airport before landing, the noise of the jet's four engines brought traffic to a standstill in the capital People rushed to their balconies to watch the restoration of their air link to the world Said the Beirut-based airline's chairman, Salem Salam. "This is a good omen National reconciliation starts with the airport"

If so, however, Salam's portent was slow in achieving fulfilment. Almost immediately, crowds of Lebanese besieged the airport seeking to leave the country In Cyprus there were similar scenes as other Lebanese sought to return home. But as they scrambled for seats, they had reason to fear an uncertain future After three meetings last week a four-man security committee had still not agreed on ways to monitor the Sept 26 ceasefire And while in general Lebanon's warring factions observed its provisions, peacekeeping officials expressed concern about "minor but repeated violations," mainly sniper and machine-gun fire Moreover, there was little progress on the wider question of national reconciliation By week's end, efforts to start the planned dialogue between representatives of the country's Christian and Moslem communities and the government of President Amin Gemayel had still failed to agree on where to meet

Indeed, most of the potential participants in the negotiations seemed to regard the ceasefire more as a necessary pause for reinforcement and rearmament than as a prelude to a lasting peace settlement. Phalange Cmdr Fadi Frem vowed that his Lebanese Forces militia would continue to protect Christian interests "from the threat facing us" Said a local Druze Moslem spokesman in the Chouf Mountains. "The war did not really finish We consider the ceasefire as a small period of rest and are working on our preparations."

Reflecting U S policy, a senior U S diplomat expressed confidence that after "a lot of shouting and perhaps some violence," the Gemayel government and its Christian allies would agree to modify the National Covenant which, has enshrined the Christian Maronite minority's supremacy throughout Lebanon's 40 years of nationhood But Pierre Gemayel, 78-year-old founder of the Christian Phalange movement, indicated last week that there was little room for compromise "We are ready to concede," he told an interviewer, "provided the concessions do not touch the essentials I want this formula of 1943 [the National Covenant] The Christians must have guarantees" With the country's 2 1 million-strong Moslem community equally adamant, the prospects for anything but renewed confrontation seem dim

—ROBIN WRIGHT *in Beirut*

NORTHERN IRELAND

A daring escape from the Maze

The sprawling maximum security Maze Prison, home of 850 of Northern Ireland's most dangerous convicts, had a reputation as the most modern and secure penitentiary in Western Europe But last week's daring and spectacular escape by 38 prisoners, all of them members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, dealt that reputation a stinging blow At the same time, it delivered a badly needed propaganda victory for the IRA, still reeling from the arrest of some of its chief figures on information that as many as 30 fellow conspirators-turned-informers provided

Certainly the prisoners had meticulously planned their escape from the segregated H7 cell block In a carefully timed move, they produced at least four pistols, shot one guard in the head and then hijacked catering van that had come to deliver the evening meal Forcing the driver to take them through two of the Maze's three heavy steel gates, the prisoners had almost made it to the main entrance when an alert guard drove his car in front of the van A melee followed, resulting in one guard being fatally stabbed with chisels the escapees had stolen from the block's hobby shops

Though security forces recaptured 19 last week, that still left 19 at liberty, including some whose notoriety is chilling Brendan McFarlane, 31, was serving 25 years for the 1975 murder of five Protestants in a Belfast bar Incarcerated Provos called McFarlane "C O" (for "commanding officer") during 1981 hunger strikes at the Maze that resulted in the deaths of 10 prisoners, including Bobby Sands

As the hunt for McFarlane and others continued, Britain's chief inspector of prisons, James Hennessy, was already conducting an inquiry into the breakout, the worst in British penal history Among the questions Hennessy will attempt to answer why were one-third of the prison's 350 guards taking a recreational break at the time of the escape? And was there collusion between some of the jail's guards and the escapers? One report has suggested that some guards either had IRA sympathies or had accepted bribes But whatever Hennessy's findings, the repercussions are likely to be considerable They range from a major shakeup at the jail to the possible resignation of Northern Ireland Secretary of State James Prior, who ultimately bears the responsibility.

If you're humourless, colourless, boring and a stick-in-the mud, you'll probably never own a Suzuki.

However...





if you like to go places

with a smile on your face,





chuckle when you pass gas stations,

hoot and holler when you climb mountains,



and go dashing through the snow with a quick shift from 2 to 4 wheel drive,

then a Suzuki SJ410 is right up your alley.

The Suzuki SJ410 combines all the canny ability of an off-road mountain goat with an uncanny ability to handle city and highway traffic.

And it does it all at a price that's unexpected these days Unless you expect a boring car

But the Suzuki SJ410 is far from boring Inexpensive to buy and maintain, yes. But boring no

The new Suzuki SJ410X models bring an even newer dimension



to un boring They bring style and luxury. With a deluxe interior package that includes full carpeting, AM/FM radio, and new bucket seats that are designed for lateral support and extra comfort.

The Suzuki SJ410 If you're going to go places, you may as well have a hoot and a holler doing it. It doesn't cost any more. And maybe even less.

SUZUKI 4WD

Suzuki's going places.

SOUTH AFRICA

A society in the grip of steel

Some sharp-eyed observers of South Africa's secretive apartheid system have suspected for some time that the country is falling under the sway of its military security service. Government officials have now conceded the point. Ironically, the admissions came during a government attempt to rebut two recent studies by political scientists pointing to the growing influence of the military-dominated State Security Council, which Prime Minister Pieter Botha established in the 1970s when he was defence minister.

One of these studies describes the SSC as an "inner cabinet" over which Botha presides. It presents its decisions to the full cabinet as faits accomplis. The other report is by Prof. Keith Grundy of the Chese Western Reserve, University of Cleveland, who spent a fellowship year at the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg. It likens the SSC to the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party, claiming that it is South Africa's real decision-making body. According to Grundy, the cabinet, like the Soviet Council of Ministers, is merely "a rubber-stamp and policy co-ordinating body."

Botha, sensitive to accusations that he is trying to establish a military dictatorship with himself as its head, dismissed those descriptions of the SSC's role two weeks ago as a "fairy tale." To reinforce his point Botha instructed the council's secretary, Andre van Devsnter, and Cabinet Ssecretary Johanns Roux to call a rare press conference on Sept. 21 and explain the new system. In doing so, the two secretaries tried to persuade journalists that the SSC is just another advisory committee to the cabinet, like the National Security Council in Washington, which advises the president of the United States. But the more details they gave, the more they tended to confirm rather than contradict the two studies. They sketched a picture of a council composed of a mixture of military and security specialists, backed up by a bureaucracy that reaches into every department of government. The SSC has the power to formulate policy recommendations on an astonishingly wide range of subjects not normally associated with defence and security: foreign and regional policy, economic, political, labor, press, social, sport, cultural and religious affairs and more.

The basis for these sweeping powers is an assessment by the security chiefs that South Africa is the target of a "total onslaught" which Moscow directs. According to that line of reasoning, a ubiquitous enemy is waging war against Pretoria on a broad front through local surrogates. The intention is to subvert the nation's morale as well as its more visible institutions. The SSC's task is to counter the "total onslaught" with a "total national strategy" covering the areas where the enemy is active.



Botha handing the armed forces a powerful policymaking role

For their part, van Deventer and Roux claimed that the SSC has no executive authority—the cabinet must approve all its strategy plans. But, as Grundy observed, the cabinet is unlikely to throw out SSC decisions because Prime Minister Botha is the security watchdog's chairman. Questioners put the point to van Deventer, but he refused to say how often the cabinet does turn down a recommendation. On the other hand, the SSC can intervene in the affairs of every ministry, formulate policy proposals over an unlimited range of subjects, submit them through its chairman—the prime minister—to the cabinet for ratification, then supervise their implementation by all the ministries affected.

Van Deventer and Roux would not comment on any specific policy decisions by the SSC, but Grundy attributes to it what he calls a policy of "pre-emptive intervention," which cross-border raids in 1980 and 1982 on neighboring Mozambique and Lesotho epitomized. On those and other occasions South African security forces have struck against exiled members of the banned black South African nationalist movement, the African National Congress. Grundy also alleges that the SSC has formulated a policy of "coercive hostility toward governments already inclined to be hostile to Pretoria" and has a power of veto in the negotiations for a Namibian settlement.

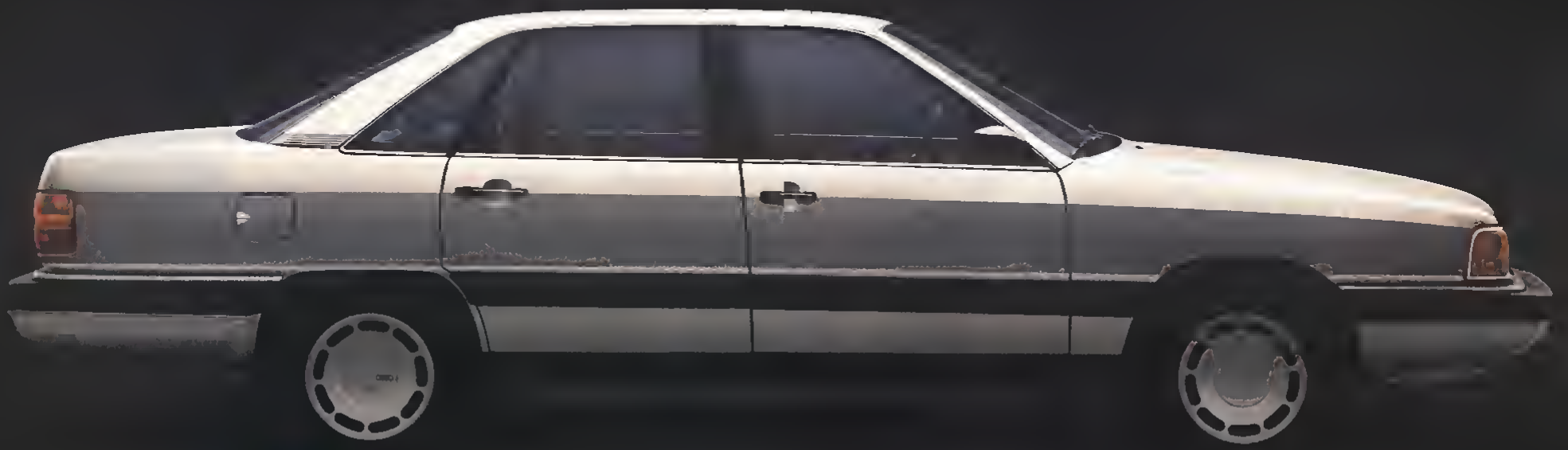
His allegations, and the South African government's vain attempts at rebuttal, received wide coverage in the media. But so far neither opposition politicians nor the press have raised an outcry, partly because they have become accustomed to rigid security and partly because criticism of the military immediately stamps a civilian as a subversive. But privately some South Africans worry that the military's powerful policymaking role is about to be buttressed in South Africa's planned new constitution. That extends token parliamentary representation for the first time to the country's mixed race and Indian minorities. But it will also replace the prime minister with a powerful executive president operating outside parliament. The constitution will likely be approved at a referendum on Nov. 2. If it is, Botha, the SSC's founder, will become president next year.

—ALLISTER SPARKS *in Johannesburg*



The new Audi 5000S.

sculpted by the wind.



The aerodynamic silhouette. It was conceived and refined in the windtunnel to form the world's most aerodynamic luxury sedan. The new Audi 5000S. Unparalleled in its design, this extraordinary German car offers a unique blend of spaciousness and comfort. And a striking balance between elegance and performance. The Audi 5000S sedan. Sculpted by the wind. Perfected for the road.

Audi. The art of engineering.

The Audi Card. It pays for virtually everything but your fuel for the first three years you own your new Audi. And features unlimited mileage of course. There is absolutely no charge for maintenance. Or repairs. Or emergency service, including towing costs. If you would like to receive additional information, your dealer has complete details. The Audi Card. Without question, a unique standard in standerd features.

Rothmans
KING SIZE
Really Satisfies

Enjoy the great taste of
Rothmans King Size

Rothmans
KING SIZE

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid inhaling
Average per cigarette - Tar 16 mg Nic 1.1 mg



JACQUES BOISSINOT

Princess Margriet, van Vollenhoven and guards of honor: dizzying schedule

PEOPLE

Princess Margriet, fourth in line of succession to the Dutch throne, has not seen much of her birthplace—Canada. Forty years ago her mother, **Princess Juliana**, temporarily settled in Ottawa during the German occupation of the Netherlands in the Second World War. The room in which Margriet was born was designated Dutch territory so that she would be Dutch by birth. The princess returned to the Netherlands two years later and has only visited Canada on three occasions since. Her fourth visit, last week, began in Quebec City at the invitation of Gov. Gen. **Edward Schreyer**, who was staying at the Citadel, the historic fortress on the edge of the Plains of Abraham and the vice-regal second home. Princess Margriet and her husband, **Pieter van Vollenhoven**, whirled through a dizzying schedule of official lunches, suppers and guards of honor as well as a visit to Cap Tourments before leaving for Ottawa, where they attended Question Period in the House of Commons. The five-day visit also included Toronto, where the princess opened an exhibit of Dutch paintings, and an hour's stopover in Ontario Premier **William Davis'** hometown of Brampton to unveil a plaque.

After spending a trying summer watching his business ventures collapse, Edmonton millionaire **Peter Pocklington** last week faced a trial of a different sort. Toronto psychic **Rita Burns**, 33, is suing Pocklington for $7 million, claiming he broke an agreement to pay her 10 per cent of the assets of any company about which she advised him. Burns began her testimony in the Supreme Court of Ontario by playing a tape she said she had secretly recorded in March, 1978. On the tape Burns said: "I've extended every effort psychically. I even described every one of your employees." Pocklington replied: "Yes, and you're damn good at it. I'll look after you like I said I would." As the week wore on, Burns's testimony focused on the more intimate details of her association with Pocklington. She testified that he once told her: "Every day I look at myself in the mirror and say 'You are a god.' People do your will because you are a god.'" On a more worldly plane, she said he suggested that before he could pay her for her psychic services, they would have to go to his hotel room and "become one." Burns said that Pocklington told her that he wanted to be prime minister by the time he was 40. (He dropped out of the Conservative leadership race after the first ballot—at the age of 41.) Burns is also claiming $27 million from Pocklington and his lawyer, **Douglas Laidlaw**, in two pending cases.

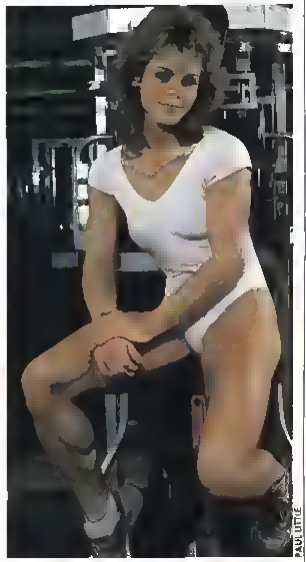
Pocklington a god?



REMDEX/UPC

Vancouver-based film-maker **Gary Bush** says 22-year-old **Carla Temple** has "the body of the 1980s," which is why she starred in his upcoming movie of the same name. Only three years ago the five-foot, five-inch, 119-lb. Temple switched from pumping draft in a Vancouver bar to pumping iron in the Olympic Fitness Centre, owned by her boyfriend, **Michael Hamill**, 26, where she says she has become a "figure" head—and with good reason. The Chilliwack, B.C., native won the Canadian women's body-building championship in Winnipeg in August with a perfect score. Next on her agenda is the world championship, being held in London, England, this month. Temple feels that fitness clubs offer a new, healthy way to meet people instead of getting drunk in smoky bars, although that is how she met Hamill. He spotted her "naturally wide shoulders, narrow hips and bone structure." The relationship grew along with her biceps as she began training at his gym, and she soon found that she enjoyed the challenge of competing against herself. Temple says that although her mother and "some European men" do not find her new physique appealing, women often approach her to tell her that "I have your picture on my fridge." So does Temple, to combat a weakness for cheesecake. In men she likes beefcake. "I couldn't get turned on if he wasn't a muscular guy."

Temple: a weakness for cheesecake



PAUL LITTLE

The IMF's worrisome debt ordeal

By Michael Posner

Compared with the crisis atmosphere at last year's International Monetary Fund meeting in Toronto, the 38th annual gathering of the organization in Washington last week was a model of sober deliberation. A year ago the shadow of Mexico's close call with default loomed over the bankers. This year representatives of the fund's 146 member nations breathed audible sighs of relief that the global debt bomb—$650 billion and growing—had not yet exploded. Indeed, IMF officials even permitted themselves some modest self-congratulation for guiding the world across the abyss. "We have learned a lot in one year," crowed IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosière. "The situation is definitely much better. But full recovery will take years. There is no question about that."

Despite the collective back-patting in Washington, however, there were undercurrents of anxiety at the proceedings. For one thing, there was a dangerous game of political poker under way between the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress over legislation to increase the fund's strained lending resources. But more ominously, the delegates realized that although they avoided catastrophe last year, it is still possible.

Indeed, the world's global debt crisis is far from over. A short review of the Third World's accounts payable would chill the blood of any banker. Brazil, the world's largest debtor, is $2.5 billion in arrears on its giant $92-billion debt load—which is almost one-third of Latin America's total debts. The IMF and a consortium of central and commercial banks last week agreed to pump another $11 billion into Brazil's desperate economy. But the Brazilians are reluctant to swallow the bitter austerity medicine that accompanies the new loans. Elsewhere in the region, Mexico has made some progress but still owes a staggering $87 billion and will soon need to reschedule another $8 billion in loans due to mature next year. Venezuela—with $35 billion owing—has paid no principal on its 1983 loans. In total, 35 nations have had to reschedule loans.

The greater fear is that one or more countries will one day repudiate their debts outright. Such a default would put many international banks at risk. The entire structure of international finance agreed upon at the 1944 Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire would be threatened, and global trade would shrink dramatically.

To forestall such a scenario, the IMF has been pressuring the world's bankers to continue lending to the Third World, albeit on tougher terms. And the fund itself is trying to expand its own pool of lending resources. Earlier this year members agreed to pour a fresh $42 billion into the IMF accounts, and it has suspended all new loans pending receipt of members' contributions.

But Washington's share of the new funding—$8.4 billion—has become the victim of partisan politics in Congress and is stalled in a House-Senate budget conference. Addressing the IMF last week, President Ronald Reagan appealed to lawmakers to set aside their political squabbles and pass the funding bill. The consequences of not doing so, he warned, would be disastrous, not only for the lesser developed countries but for the United States as well. Some two million U.S. jobs depend on the nation's export trade. If Congress fails to act, he added, it could prompt other members to withhold their payments as well, triggering the collapse of the IMF and of the entire international monetary system.

Nevertheless, an unlikely coalition of liberals and conservatives oppose the measure. Liberal Republicans and Democrats alike see the $8.4 billion as a bailout of Western bankers who ought never to have made many of the loans and who deserve to pay the penalty of writing them off. For their part, conservatives resent the money the IMF distributes to left-wing governments.

The IMF is also seeking an emergency bridge loan of $6 billion from European and Saudi Arabian banks to meet loan commitments through the end of the year. The Saudis have agreed to a $3-billion contribution but have held it back pending a move by the Europeans. And Europe is waiting for the U.S. Congress to deliver the $8.4 billion. Indeed, some European bankers feel that Washington should also participate in the emergency loan, a proposal that Treasury Secretary Donald Regan dismissed summarily last week.

Secretary Regan also won another skirmish last week. He persuaded the IMF's powerful interim committee to adopt lower quotas for borrowers next year. Until now, IMF nations were entitled to draw as much as 150 per cent of their annual contributions to the fund. With the money available about to increase by $42 billion, that formula would have allowed debtors to dip into a substantially larger reserve of funds. But the Reagan administration, citing the need to protect IMF resources, proposed cutting access rights to 102 per cent of the quotas. After an 18-hour negotiating session last week, the interim committee agreed—although in special circumstances some nations will be eligible for 125 per cent. Still, the compromise holds for only a year, after that the IMF will again have to decide on lending limits.

Washington took an equally tough line on the issue of loans to the World Bank. Despite pleas from its president, A.W. Clausen, the administration refused to lend more than $750 million annually to the International Development Association, an arm of the bank. Nearly a third of World Bank loans finance energy development projects in the Third World, many of which the White House regards as dubious.

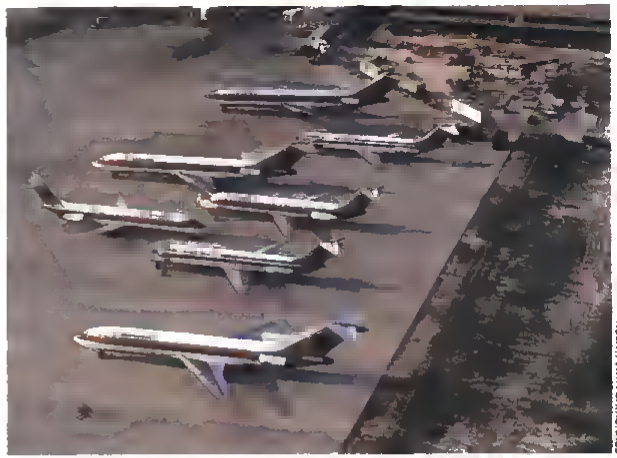
U.S. economic policies were also a source of acrimony at the meeting. IMF officials continue to view high U.S. budget deficits as the cause of high interest rates—and those, in turn, are a drag on economic recovery. The president, in his IMF address, pledged greater restraint on spending—but not by cutting his defence budget and not by raising taxes.

Whoever wins that argument, the bankers know that only emergency stopgap measures have so far plugged the leaks in the world's financial infrastructure. Longer-term solutions are not even agreed upon, let alone in sight. In his annual address to the IMF, de Larosière cited three goals: economic recovery, curbing protectionist trends and keeping a check on the debt bomb. But the goals are relatively easy to define. The more urgent test is whether or not the IMF and the Western world will be able to meet them. ◆





IMF Managing Director de Larosière (left); and Clausen (far right). currents of anxiety beneath sober sessions



Idled Continental planes, and (below) Borman. more turmoil ahead

Turbulence in U.S. skies

A summer of fierce fare wars and deteriorating balance sheets began to take its toll on the struggling U.S. air industry last week. First, in a controversial move that sparked employee charges of "union busting," Houston-based Continental Airlines sidestepped costly labor contracts by filing for reorganization under U.S. bankruptcy laws. Just three days later it re-emerged as a drastically scaled-down discount operation, offering jobs to only 4,200 of its former 12,000 employees on the condition that they take 40- to 50-per-cent pay cuts. Then, in a separate drama, Eastern Airlines delivered a chilling ultimatum to its 37,500 employees. Warning of impending financial collapse, company Chairman Frank Borman pleaded with them in a taped message to accept more pay cuts to prevent Eastern from following Continental into bankruptcy court. "In my estimation," he warned, "you will be voting for your jobs."



The desperate moves by both airlines provided stark confirmation that the U.S. airline industry is continuing a profit dive that saw it lose $525 million (U.S.) last year. The fierce competition and cost-cutting that began in 1978, when the Civil Aeronautics Board deregulated industry fares and routes, have intensified so far this year. And, as last week's developments underlined, employee wages and benefit packages have become prime targets for accountant's scalpels across the industry.

In fact, a controversy soon erupted over whether it was a cash crisis that had prompted Continental's move or simply an unusual way to abrogate existing labor contracts. There is no doubt that Continental's financial condition was worsening. The company has lost $471.9 million since January, 1979, and $109 million so far this year. But in filing for reorganization, it cited "excessive labor costs" as the cause. As well, in explaining the step, company Chairman Frank Lorenzo declared, "Our sole problem was labor." By contrast, company lawyers argued that the prime reason for the filing was a looming financial crisis. Continental's cash reserves, they pointed out, had dwindled to $50 million.

But angry spokesmen for the unions representing Continental's 14,000 employees were not appeased. Said Marty Martinez of the Air Line Pilots Association: "Lorenzo's move was a flagrant misuse of bankruptcy laws. That guy had no creditors barking at his heels and no more of a financial crunch than you or I do." Indeed, Continental's pi-

Because there are never enough hours in the day and there's never enough space on the counter...



...Hotpoint and General Electric take you over the range.

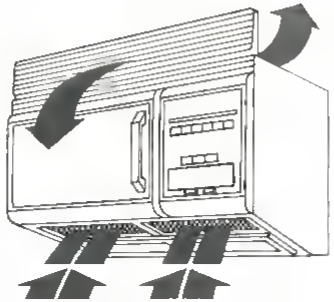
If all you want to do is save time, a good countertop microwave oven will do the trick.

Unfortunately, what you gain in time, you lose in counter space, a bargain a lot of people aren't willing to make.

So General Electric and Hotpoint designed their "over the range" microwaves.

Instead of cluttering up your counter, these microwave ovens sit up over your range, while they do all the wonderful things microwave ovens do.

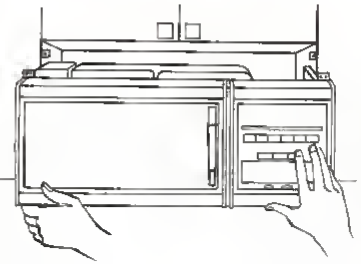
Plus provide a full exhaust system for kitchen odours, and light up the surface of your conventional range.



They're easy to install too. In most homes, it takes about two hours, and you won't have to rip out your cupboards or your hair.

Ask your Hotpoint dealer to show you the CounterSaver®, or your General Electric dealer to show you the Spacemaker®.

They'll take you out of the kitchen and into space.



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Hotpoint

General Electric and Hotpoint are registered trademarks of General Electric Company. CounterSaver and Spacemaker are registered trademarks of Canadian General Electric Company Limited. Cameo Inc is a registered user.

lote, flight attendante and other clerical steff er e determined to fight the company's action in bankruptcy court As well, the pilots and the flight attendants began a strike on Saturday to protest the drastic pey cuts—stawardesses' aslaries dropped from $29,000 to $14,000—and "dangerous" increases in flying time without enough time off for pilote Continental was still flying with a skeleton staff at week's end, but the unions were not daunted The executive board of the Air Line Pilote Association, whose 33,000 membere work for 47 airlines, authorized Presidant Hanry Duffy to seek membership approval for a nationwide strika That vote, although not expected for asveral weeks, would mark a major escalation of the conflict.

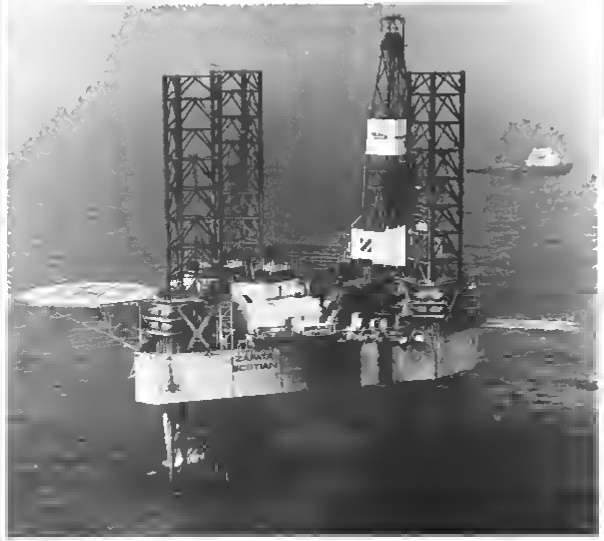
If Continental smerges from the fracas still flying, industry insiders predict that other airlines might follow its example As an official of Teasa Air Corp, Continantel's perent firm, put it. "Thia filing may start a trend It might almost become 'in' [for management] to say, 'We are under court protection, are you?' "

In fact, in bis request last week Borman clearly implied that Eastern might hava to follow Continental's lead if its employees fail to agree to a 15-per-cent pay cut by Nov 1 and another five-percent cut in labor costs on Jan 1 Those concessions would replace an earlier agrcement reached last spring that would save the company $200 million in labor costs in 1984 But there were few signs that Eastern's employees would agree to the new offer The pilots' union quickly rejected it, and the machinists' union refused even to present it to the membership As well, a spokesman for the flight attandants' union, which has set an Oct 12 strike deadline, declared that "threats aannot and will not solve the problems wa have "

According to Robert Joedicke, an industry analyst and vice-president of New York-based Lehman Brothere Kuhn Loeb, the trouhles that erupted in the airline industry last week presaga a new period of turmoil For one thing, Continental's problems are far from over "It is very doubtful," he told *Maclean's*, "that Continental's eifort to resurrect itself as a low-cost operation will succeed " He pointed out that travel agents might be wary of doing husiness with an imperilled carrier, and customere might worry about potential safety problems that labor difficultias could asuse But for now Joedicke worries about the looming crisis at Eastern and the financial problems of such other aarriers as Air Florida, Republic, TransWorld Airlines and Western Airlines "Last week's events," he warned, "are only the beginning of troubla to come " —JAMES FLEMING *in Toronto.*

Sinking hopes for offshore gas

For more than five yeara the oil and gas reasrves buried benasth the East Coast's offshore have appeared to be a panacea for the region's economic woes The only thinga clouding that optimistic scenario have been the bickering between energy companias and Ottewa over how much the federal government should share in the sports and the ongoing legal faud between Newfoundland and Ottawa over control of the offshore. Now, however, there is another more major causec of uncertainty A glut of natural gas in the important U.S. market is raising new doubts about the economic viability of gas exploration off Nova Scotia and Labrador To be sure, oil exploration on the Nova Scotian shelf is continuing its heady pace, and the lucrative prospects of Newfoundland's oil-rich Hibernia field—said to contain 1·8 billion barrels—are undiminished But the depressed price of natural gas in the oversupplied U S market is aausing severe headachea among East Coast economic planners and energy company officials



Mobil well in the Venture field: economic uncertainty caused by a U.S. gas glut

The major victim of the uncertainty is the Venture well, Canada's first offshore gas project, which sits in the shallow seas near Sable Island, 175 km east of Nova Scotia. There is a growing conviction that Ventura may not be the initial windfall for which the Nova Scotia government hoped "Politically, the idea of massive revanuea from the resource has been oversold," saya Roger Voyer, an economist with the Canadian Institute for Economic Policy who has studied East Coast offshore developmente aince 1968. "You have to see Venture as a regional development project and not an energy project It is a $3-hillion job crastion program "

Venture is astimated to contain three to five trillion cubic feet of gas worth anywhere from $15 billion to $45 hillion in markats throughout tha northeastern United States and the Atlantic provincea In the past, government officials have touted Venture as a vindication of tha federal National Energy Program, as a releasc valve for tbe province's 11 1-per-cent unemployment rate and as a solution to the Atlantic region's dependence on expensive foreign oil But those predictiona and the hope that Venture texas and revanuea will pay off the province's $294-million deficit may be unreasonahle, at least in tha short term According to William Gatanby, president and chief executive of Texaco Canada Resources Ltd., tha consortium of companias running Venture "bas every indiastion that we will require substantial tax and royalty concessions to keep tha project going." Texaco is a partner in Venture, along with Mohil Oil Canada Ltd, Petro-Canada and Nova Scotia Resources Ltd.

Tha companies want an after-tax profit of between 20 and 25 per cent from Venture But *Atlantic Energy News*, a Nova Scotia business publiastion, estimates that to ensure auch profits, governments will have to slash their direct taxes and royaltiss by as much as 50 per cent—a figure Voyer considera optimistic Ventura's uncertain finances stem from the vagaries of the U S gas market, on which three-quarters of tha Nova Scotia gas must be sold Tha current gas glut is expected to last into 1986 But after the glut, whan Canadian gas is in demand once more, Washington will continue its current argument that Canadian gas must be sold at flexible, "market-oriented" prices with no minimum export price set by Ottewa U S politicians have criticized Ottawa's current bordar price for exporting gas—$4 40 per thousand cubic feet. It is a difficult market to predict. "The picture down here isn't any clearar than it is up there," says Hilary Sills, an energy analyst with the Government Researcb Corp. in Washington. "What wa say about gas today, six months later we realize is completely wrong."

Tha gas glut is also one reason why the oil and gas industry is losing interest in continuing to drill off Labrador, where four gas deposits have been found Industry spokesman agree that becauas of tha dangerous ice and waather conditions in the area and the difficulty of extracting the gas for an uncertain market, drilling off Labrador will likaly be severely curtailed next year—certainly down from this yaar's four rigs. A $500-million federal scheme announced last summer to have 10 wells drilled within five years now appears overoptimistic Indeed, analysts expect only a fraction of that development.

Despite the turhulent economic climate, Mobil and its partnera hope to have the development plan for tha Venture well ready in January, 1984 Venture gas, Mohil predicte, will be piped to market by late 1988 or 1989 As well, tbera is no douht that offshore anergy exploration will play an ever-expanding role in buoying up the provincial economies in the region Since 1981 some 200 new companies in Nova Scotia have been formed to support anergy exploration projects. What is more, the activity has already created 1,700 jobs in the province, and hy 1990 plannars expect there will be a totel of 5,400 man yasre of nnemployment. The prospecte of an energy-fuslled economic boom in the East Coast remain But tha role that gas exploration will play in the bonanaza is now uncertain

—MICHAEL CLUGSTON *in Halifax.*



Jack Daniel Distillery Named a National Historic Place by the United States Government

AT THE JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY, you can taste for yourself why our whiskey is so uncommonly smooth.



Iron free from an underground spring

As soon as you sip the water we use, you can tell it's something special. That's because it flows, pure and iron-free, from a limestone spring located deep under the ground. At Jack Daniel Distillery, we've used this iron-free water since our founder settled here in 1866. Once you try our whiskey, we believe, you'll know why we always will.





If you'd like a booklet about Jack Daniel's Whiskey, write us a letter here in Lynchburg, Tennessee 37352 U.S.A.

A winning bid for Sotheby's

For US multimillionaire Alfred Taubman, it will be the biggest coup in a stunningly successful business career. The 58-year-old architect, land developer and sports club owner from Detroit was on the verge last week of acquiring 100-per-cent ownership of Sotheby Parke-Bernet, the prestigious British auctioneering firm. When he completes his purchase of shares in the weeks ahead, Taubman will have bought a 239-year-old slice of British history for $125 million.

The Taubman takeover of Sotheby's will culminate a tempestuous nine-month battle in which insults flew and upper-class sensitivities prevailed. With such blue bloods as Henry Ford II and Max Fisher, the former head of United Brands, as his fellow investors, Taubman emerged as a white knight in the fracas, and the haughty British art collecting fraternity is now welcoming him with open arms.

The first foray for Sotheby's came in December. The bidders were Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid, two New York-based businessmen who run Knoll International, a manufacturing conglomerate with 1982 sales of $370 million, and General Felt Industries, which makes carpet underlay. But, despite their solid connections in the New York art world, Bond Street dismissed the two men as mere floor covering and furniture manufacturers. Said Sotheby's chief executive, Graham Llewllyn: "If they succeed, I'll blow my brains out." The British press took up the cry, describing the two Americans as "the carpet underlay duo" and drawing attention to their flashy monogrammed shirts and tasselled shoes. At Sotheby's, where staff members derisively called the would-be buyers "bubble and squeak," 130 employees threatened to quit if their bid of $9.70 a share was successful.

By contrast, when Taubman appeared on the scene in April with an ultraconservative image, just the right amount of handkerchief peeping discreetly from his suit pocket, and a higher offer for Sotheby's shares, he received a warm welcome. Last month Taubman bought out the 29.8-per-cent share Cogan and Swid held in Sotheby's for $46 million. That left the two entrepreneurs with an estimated $12.5 million profit. And soon Taubman will have bought up the remaining shares with the blessing of Sotheby's board and the approval of the British Monopolies and Merger Commission. "The shareholders are happy," said Sotheby Chairman Gordon Brunton, "since the share price—$12.90—is so high."

For Taubman, the Sotheby's venture marks a new departure in his business career. He began his empire by developing shopping centres during the 1960s. But over the years, his interests expanded to include 800 A & W restaurants and a controlling stake in the Michigan Panthers of the American Football League, which he helped form. Taubman is an avid collector of Chinese pottery, 19th-century American



Taubman, a slice of British history

painting, and antiques. Still, he believes that the marketing skills he honed designing shopping malls will be of more use to Sotheby's than his penchant for art collecting. Indeed, he sees Sotheby's as an intriguing marketing challenge. Said Taubman: "Presentation and selection—the way things are sold and the way they are grouped—are important. I think I could be of benefit there."

When the takeover is complete, Taubman intends to make Sotheby's a private company, as it was until 1977. Although the ebullient American promised that he would make no major changes in Sotheby's operations, he announced late last month that he will install himself as chairman and chief executive officer and make his Detroit accountant, David Ward, chief operating officer. Henry Ford II, the retired chairman of Ford Motor Co., will become vice-chairman, and Max Fisher will become director.

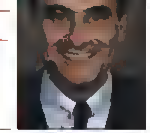
But they will face a formidable task in trying to turn Sotheby's financial fortunes around. Although Sotheby's flourished after its founding in 1744 by specializing in auctioning books and manuscripts, financial difficulties now plague it. Analysts blame the problems on the firm's heady expansion which began in 1958 and included the purchase of New York's Parke-Bernet Gallery in 1964. The growth culminated in the 1970s when Sotheby's had offices in 27 countries and annual sales of as much as $725 million. But during the recession-induced contraction which gripped the art collecting market in 1982, the firm lost money for the first time in four decades.

Gordon Brunton was the man charged with reviving Sotheby's. He replaced former chairman Peter Wilson in 1982 and immediately began to rationalize the firm's operations. In the coming months Sotheby's laid off more than 400 art experts and administrators and closed four salesrooms in Britain and the United States. But rumors also began to circulate that Brunton believed a sale of the firm was the only long-term solution for its problems. The British press had a heyday speculating on suitors. They were reported to include *Penthouse* publisher Bob Guccione, American Express, and the owners of Madame Tussaud's wax museum. Although none of those rumors was confirmed, Brunton did admit that he had entered into discussions with a number of interested parties.

As a widely held company, Sotheby's appeared to be an easy target for an unfriendly takeover bid. Only 17 per cent of its stock was held by staff members and another six per cent was held by members of the board. The remaining shares were widely distributed, except for the stake that Cogan and Swid had accumulated. But, as the two men learned when they launched their abortive raid, credentials counted as much as cash to Sotheby's shareholders.

Taubman, the man who met those exacting standards, is apparently content to relish the prestige of adding Sotheby's to his vast holdings. "Buying Sotheby's," he declared, "is like buying the throne." But his challenge will be to restore it to its former glory.

—JAMES FLEMING, *with Edward Daly in London.*



Vancouver's $5-billion future

By Peter C. Newman

The confluence of intricately related factors conspiring to push Vancouver into the strata of world-class metropolises could tilt Canada's economic centre of gravity decidedly westward. Half a dozen megaprojects will pump nearly $5 billion into the Lotus Land capital, and, if followed through by an accompanying expansion in its private sector infrastructure, Vancouver could become North America's (not just Canada's) main conduit to the burgeoning markets of the Pacific rim. Located about halfway between Tokyo and New York, British Columbia's largest city is already home to 36 major foreign banks taking advantage of its time zone overlap with Japanese business hours.

The effect of all this future activity on Vancouver as the centre of commerce will be prodigious, its effect on the city's laid-back way of life could be devastating. The problem is that Greater Vancouver's population, estimated to reach more than 1½ million within the next couple of decades, has to be squeezed into a most awkward geography.

Built on an isthmus, its downtown snuggled into a narrow neck of land between the sea and the mountains, and protected for farmland, Vancouver has only 900 square miles of usable space within 35 miles of its city centre—compared with 3,000 square miles for Montreal and 1,500 square miles for Toronto. The decision against building a system of freeways and the bottleneck created where access roads cross rivers, have severely constrained the city's transportation facilities. At the same time, the widening gap between available employment and affordable housing in the downtown area has been lengthening the distance between home and the workplace for most Vancouverites. (Under existing zoning, downtown commercial occupancy can be tripled—but there is almost no room left for more single-family housing.) In an attempt to set out discernable new directions, city planners have devised what they call a Coreplan. The first in-depth study of Vancouver's future since 1928, the Coreplan will be considered by city council on Oct. 25. It proposes construction of 50,000 new downtown housing units, allowing increased densities as well as advocating innovations in urban transportation. The study postulates another 10 million square feet of new office space for the city by the end of the century. Right now 4.8 million square feet of commercial floor space is either under construction or consideration.

Ron Longstaffe, Canfor executive vice-president and past chairman of the Vancouver Economic Advisory Council, points out that for the moment the province's private sector has been somewhat muted in its response to all this public spending. "Bearing in mind that forestry and mining are our economic mainstays," he says, "we are still struggling to climb out of the recession and get some sanity back into the balance sheet. But our third-largest industry is tourism—and it will boom as a result of all the developments."



Pattison. 20 million will see the progress

One of the planners' main concerns is that future growth not dilute the city's quality of life. To a visitor it seems that no amount of human folly could spoil Vancouver's magnificent vistas, but the Coreplan study warns that "even the act of trying to keep things the same may trigger change. Preservation will not occur by assumption or by default, but will require an active program to counter the pressures that otherwise would destroy Vancouver's unique quality of life."

That quality includes such glowing assets as the brand new Vancouver Art Gallery officially inaugurated this month, which will allow world-class exhibitions to be brought West for the first time (it is, after extensive renovations, earthquake-proof).

Apart from the fundamental changes and major construction outline in the Coreplan, at least five other megaprojects are already in the works:

- Double-tracking of both the CN and CP railway approaches to Vancouver with a planned cost of $1.2 billion. A third runway has been proposed for Vancouver International Airport, and a master scheme for redeveloping the city's deep sea harbor is on the drawing boards.
- Construction of the $750-million Advanced Light Rapid Transit Line linking central Vancouver to New Westminster (with 15 stations on route) is well under way. The Ontario-developed system will reach downtown through an old CPR tunnel built in 1931 and will be carrying 10,000 passengers an hour by 1988.
- Redevelopment of False Creek's north shore—to create B.C. Place—is the largest urban renewal project currently under construction anywhere in North America. With an eventual cost of $2 billion, it includes a 60,000-seat amphitheatre (already opened), 10,000 new housing units, parks, sports facilities, marinas and office complexes.
- The B.C. Place site will also house Expo 86, the world transportation exhibition, during its five-month run. It will cost an estimated $500 million and leave behind a permanent performing arts centre. Jimmy Pattison, the B.C. entrepreneur who heads Expo 86, predicts it will host as many as 20 million visitors. "Vancouver will never be the same again," he says. "Like other Expos, the fair will turn this city into a world centre."
- Part of that exhibit will be the $137-million Canadian pavilion occupying the former Pier B.C. which will eventually become a world trade centre, site of a luxury hotel and Vancouver's main cruise ship terminal.

Fritz Bowers, Vancouver's city manager, puts the debate in its appropriate perspective. "We must be careful," he says, "not to plan for two million people and end up with four and then on to eight. Ultimately, we must get free of the North American addiction to growth—or Vancouver will become a Calcutta on the Pacific."

Doukhobors talk peace

By Gordon Legge

Over the past five years Harry Voykin's Doukhobor Village Restaurant—"the only Doukhobor restaurant in North America"—has become renowned for its homemade Russian fare. His customers flock to the Castlegar, B.C., eatery for generous helpings of pyrohi, varenniki, galhooptsi and nalesniki, served in pools of melted butter with globs of sour cream. But, as successful as he is by day as a restaurateur, Voykin, an Orthodox Doukhobor, spends his nights in fear. Every night for the past month he has slept on the floor of his restaurant, fearful that a group of Sons of Freedom Doukhobors camped 100 m down the road may damage it. Like many people in British Columbia's West Kootenays, Voykin now pins his hopes for a peaceful life on new [illegible] the area's fractious, sometimes violent Doukhobor sects.

Two years ago Mary Astaforoff, 68, walked into Voykin's restaurant one Sunday morning. Then, to protest the perceived heresies of her Doukhobor rivals, she stripped to the waist and announced that the building was on fire. Astaforoff is still serving a three-year sentence for arson and is at the centre of a current controversy at Matsqui Psychiatric Centre, near Vancouver, in which doctors have force-fed her and two other Doukhobor women during hunger strikes which the women staged to back their demands for release. But other Doukhobors have lost the will to continue the old battles. Said the 49-year-old Voykin. "It has been five generations. My grandfather smelled smoke and powder, as did my father. I have, so have my children, and now my grandchildren. When will it end?"



MACDOUGALL/CALGARY HERALD

Freedomite protest camp, resolving the 'problem of fires' once and for all

They ask the same question down the road at the Polatka, or protest camp, that the Freedomite sect set up a month ago to pressure Reformed Doukhobor leader Stephan Sorokin into appearing before a government-sponsored inquiry. Says Nas[illegible] garb of a scarf knotted under the chin and a long, flowered dress and apron: "We want peace. We don't want any more trouble." And the chances for peace have never been better. This week, at Castlegar's Fireside Inn, members of the Expanded Kootenay Committee on Intergroup Relations (KCIR), comprising representatives from all levels of government and the Doukhobor and local communities, went into the final leg of hearings which began last October. It planned to interview Sorokin, a key figure in any inter-sect peace settlement, who arrived from his home in Uruguay in May.

The negotiations are at such a sensitive stage that the Doukhobor participants have agreed not to talk to the press. But other KCIR participants say that they are encouraged. The committee came together in 1979 after a resurgence of arson by protesting Sons of Freedom activists in the Kootenays. It expanded in 1982 to include other levels of government and more Doukhobor representatives as it sought ways of preventing the conflicts from spreading. By last week, KCIR Executive Secretary Gregory Cran, a B.C. government official, was optimistic that reconciliation was "very close." Said Cran. "There is a readiness and willingness to change, and we are ready to support it."

The Doukhobors have been in Canada since 7,800 arrived from Russia at the turn of the century. They fled from harsh persecution for rebelling against the Orthodox church and for denouncing militarism. Utopian pacifists with the simple slogan "toil and peaceful life," they established efficient communal villages across the Prairies and in British Columbia. But the sect fractured under the strain of adapting to a new land, and today there are four main groups: the Orthodox and Independents, who generally adopted the Canadian way of life while pursuing their original religious beliefs, the Sons of Freedom, who rejected materialism and are associated, in the public's mind, with bombings, burnings and nude demonstrations since the 1940s, and the Reformed, who broke away over those tactics.

As testimony at the KCIR hearings shows, the motivations underlying the terrorist activities are complex and often confusing. Outsiders have often dismissed the bombings and burnings as the work of fanatics and zealots. But witnesses like Reformed Doukhobor representative Fred Makortoff saw them as symptoms of deeply held convictions. "Remember, please, that there was never, ever a hope of personal gain," he noted. "What was faced 'For thy sake O Lord,' as we were taught to believe, was imminent danger, an almost certain knowledge that it will mean prison, painful hunger fasts, marital problems, severely traumatized children and maybe even death."

Exhaustion from decades of struggle is obvious. Said Freedomite Olga Hoodicoff: "I just want the problem of fires resolved once and for all. We are all tired." Added Cran. "I think what is important is to move beyond history to the present." Only then can Harry Voykin's grandchildren plan for a future free from the smell of smoke and powder ✪



Again, Jeep® has advanced four wheel drive—with the all new Jeep Wagoneer and the all new Jeep Cherokee.

They're trimmed to give the best gas mileage ever in a Jeep®.

Higher ground clearance and a tighter turning radius make Jeep Wagoneer and Jeep Cherokee easier to manoeuver.

Jeep's innovative Quadra-Link Suspension combines improved durability and performance with an incredibly smooth ride.

And now you can "Shift on the Fly" between two and four wheel drive with Jeep's Command Trac, standard on both models.

Designed to deliver the security of four wheel drive, the comfort of a car, and the spaciousness of a wagon—Jeep Wagoneer and Jeep Cherokee are the ideal family and sport wagons.

See the newest advances in four wheel drive.

Test drive the luxurious 4 door Jeep Wagoneer and the rugged 2 or 4 door Jeep Cherokee—the 2 new ideals in 4WD.

Now at your nearest AMC/Jeep/Renault dealer.

	WAGONEER AND CHEROKEE	*S-10 BLAZER 4X4	*BRONCO II
Wheelbase Length (cm.)	257.6	255.3	238.8
Ground Clearance (cm.)	19.6	17.5	16.5
Cargo Volume (m^3)	2.0	1.8	1.8
Payload (kg.)	517.3	450.0	326.7
Selec-Trac 2WD/4WD Available	YES	NO	NO

*Above information is based on manufacturers published specifications as at Sept. 15, 1983. This information is believed to be accurate at the time of publication—but is subject to change without notice.

Move out of the ordinary.

JEEP, WAGONEER and CHEROKEE are trade marks of Jeep Corporation. Jeep Corporation is a Canada-American Motors (Canada) Inc. is a licensed user.

Jeep

Doctors and the spectre of malpractice

By Brian Goldman

In August, 1982, family physician Dr Stanley Britten was assessed $1 3 million in damages because of negligence leading to the birth of a baby with brain damage and cerebral palsy. The decision by the B.C. Supreme Court sent shock waves through the Canadian medical community which, until recently, believed that sky-high malpractice awards were the unhappy province of their U.S. counterparts But a decision last week by the Canadian Medical Protective Association, an insurance co-operative for Canadian doctors, has raised fears about a new flood of U S -style malpractice suits

Canadian doctors credit the Montreal-based CMPA, which represents 80 per cent of Canada's 37,000 physicians, with keeping the lid on malpractice suits in Canada But for the first time in its 82-year history, some doctors fear that the CMPA is in danger of flying apart. Last week the CMPA held its annual meeting before a packed audience of concerned physicians at a Montreal hotel The often-heated debate centered on a proposal that would, for the first time, charge higher fees to doctors in medical specialties which involve the greatest risks of being sued, such as obstetrics or anesthesia, and lower fees for less risky fields, such as family practice or psychiatry Under the proposed rates a neurosurgeon, for example, would be assessed $1,950 a year, up from $250 in 1980 In the end, the doctors grudgingly agreed to the proposed changes But critics charge that the new higher premiums may drive some physicians out of the CMPA and into the eager arms of private insurers who offer lower rates Many doctors view the possibility of defections with alarm. They argue that a unified co-op keeps negligence settlements low because, unlike private insurance companies in the United States, the CMPA will not settle cases out of court.

In the end, the vote was hardly a surprise CMPA representatives, who argued that the association badly needed money, crisscrossed the country for months in an effort to rally support for the changes. Said John Hazlett, a Kingston, Ont -based orthopedic surgeon and president of the Canadian Orthopedic Association. "Basically, we appreciate that we should pay more because orthopedics carries a high risk of being sued What concerns me is that the CMPA is now departing from its basic premise of shared responsibility."

If a doctor who belongs to the CMPA is threatened with a lawsuit, the CMPA will advise him, provide legal counsel and defend him to the highest court of appeal The CMPA will also represent doctors at coroner's inquests and disciplinary hearings According to Toronto malpractice lawyer Kenneth Howie, the CMPA is legally obliged to defend every doctor, but they are not required to pay damages In fact, they have never refused to pay a settlement, no matter how high. Said Howie. "If they did, it would be the end of the CMPA." By contrast, private malpractice insurance companies place an upper limit on the money they will pay in damages depending on the policy Howie also noted that if a private insurance company believes that it will cost less to settle a malpractice case out of court than it will to clear a doctor's name in court, they will often settle As a result, the CMPA has attracted the bulk of Canada's doctors.



HENRY KALEN

Krause: 'they are interested in us'

But recently the cost of running the CMPA and its comprehensive services has skyrocketed. Although the number of physicians who are sued is still relatively low (about 14 per thousand members, compared with half that 10 years ago), the number of doctors who seek costly legal advice is growing This year the CMPA estimates that it will spend roughly $7 million for legal fees alone. But the source of real concern is damage payouts, the CMPA expects to pay out $13 million in damages this year Ten years ago the total payout for damages was only $325,000

As a result, the CMPA asked for and received premium payments ranging from $300 for interns to $1,950 for obstetricians, to begin in 1984. This year all members paid a flat rate of $500, except interns and residents, who paid $200 Saskatoon-based Marc Baltzan, outgoing president of the Canadian Medical Association, believes that the CMPA opted for differential rates for the first time to keep fees low enough so that the nation's 6,000 low-risk family physicians would not leave the co-op in favor of less expensive private insurance Said Baltzan "That has been my concern since the CMPA started raising their rates" The concern is more than theoretical Robert Krause, a Winnipeg physician and past president of the Canadian College of Family Physicians, said that his organization has received correspondence from private insurers. Noted Krause "They are obviously interested in us"

There are many reasons why people are suing Canadian doctors more frequently. According to Lorne Rozovsky, a Halifax-based lawyer, Canadians are much more aware of their legal rights, especially since the advent of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms To Howie, the rise in litigation stems from "a significant increase in the number of Canadian lawyers sophisticated enough to understand the complexities of malpractice" John Whetham, a Toronto-based obstetrician, suggests that lawsuits come from the rising expectations of his patients Said Whetham "When something goes wrong, couples look to see if something was *done* wrong."

The United States is the reigning champion of medical lawsuits According to Richard Layton, vice-president of the Chicago-based private insurance corporation, American Medical Assurance Co., which underwrites about 18 U S physician-owned malpractice insurance companies, a doctor in a large U S city has a one-in-five



Wiser's DeLuxe.
10 Years Old.
Time and patience
still have their
rewards.

The sooner is seldom the better. We've learned to keep our barrels around longer.

Because we know that older wood makes mature whisky more mellow. It's a painstaking process we've preserved from our founder J.P. Wiser's day.

Time and patience still account for the smooth and distinctively superior taste of Wiser's DeLuxe. There's no better reward than the best.



J.P. Wiser said it all 125 years ago,
"Quality is something you just can't rush."

chance of being sued, and if found negligent be faces sverage dsmages of $50,000. Mslpractice premiums depend on the state, but family physicians scross the United States pay as much as $5,000 a year; for surgical specialiste the figure rises to ss much as $60,000 in New York.

The reasons for such s flood of medical litigation has been the subject of intense debate. Layton ssid that U S citizens have a "great tendency to sue," which, when combined with the tendency in the U S medical community to encourage specialization, results in "patients who do not feel empstby for their doctors." Layton added that contingency-fee lawyers—those who chsrge a fee that is s percentege of dsmages won—also encoursge lawsuits

Csnedian physicisns see troubled waters ahead. Kingston surgeon John Hazlett predicte an increase in health care coste Gary Ferguson, s London, Ont -based neurosurgeon, voiced the concern of specialists who sre slready unhappy over whst they see as low incomes Ssid Ferguson "If you sdd the burden of runaway medical-legsl costs, there would hsve to be s mejor alteration in the fee schedule or it would tip the bslance in favor of a mass exodus of neurosurgeons." Warned Surrey general practitioner John O'Brien-Bell "There sre already signs thst family physicisns will leave areas of practice thst significantly affect their insursnce premiume."

Others sre not alarmed by the develepments. Ssid Dermod Owen-Flood, s



KATE WILL (INC.)

Malpractice lawyer Flood: 'too many mistakes in the past got swept under the rug'

There are no ready solutions to tbe problem Predicted American Medical Assurance's Layton "The unfortunsts thing is that whst is happening in the United Stetes will spread to Canada and Britein." John Wsll, deputy secretary of the London-bssed Medical Defence Union, the model for the CMPA, disagrees Ssid Wall "Compared to the United States, we sre chicken feed." He pointed to statistics which indicated that totsl malpractice damsges paid out on behalf of the British union's 107,000 members last yesr were less than those peid out on bebalf of 3,000 doctors in s single county of New York state. Declsred Wall. "Tbe reason for our low incidence of mslpractice is the existence of medical societies themselves Lawyers tall their clients that there is no nse in suing s doctor in Great Britain unless you have s cast-iron case"

Victoria-bssed malpractice lawyer. "I do not thunk it has gottan out of hand at all It is good for the medical profession in terms of competence Too many mistakes in the past got swept under the rug" He believad damage swards are, if anything, conservstive And Anne Coy, s spokesman for Toronto's Patiente' Rigbts Associstion, ssid that victims of malpractice oftan have little sccess to justice because of prohibitive legal coste and lack of expert edvice But her group is concerned thst an increase in lswsuits is not the snswer Said Coy "We do not encoursge people to sue doctors While thst might solve the problems of one person, it will not improve bealth care Let's get rid of the cause, not the symptom" It is s sentiment thst would gein the enthusiastic support of an increasingly nervous Canadian medical community

A new feud over heroin treatment

Dr Michasl Scott's problems begsn when he decided to tell federal suthorities sbout his progress in treating Vancouver heroin addicts Scott, a family physician who practises on the city's notorious "Denman Strip"—the street home for drug daslers, eddicts, procurers snd prostitutes—wrote last year to Health Minister Monique Bégin He told of his success in weaning a few of bis heroin sddict petiente off tbeir crippling habits and onto doses of preseription drugs thst sllowed them to function in society's msinstream The reply was swift: the federal Bureau of Dangeroue Drugs, responding on Bégin's behslf, threstened to cut off Scott's suthority to prescribe restricted drugs—for exsmple, narcotics and opistes—if he continued to give tbe addicts anything but the one officially sanctioned beroin substitute, methadone

Reluctantly, Scott complied because of his other petients' need for prescription drugs. But he wrote s blistering article for the July issue of tbe *British Columbia Medical Journal* in which he challenged the current "police-orientated containment spproach" to the eddiction problem snd set off a furious debste which is continuing smong heroin treatment experts Several estebhished B.C. experts have expressed their sympathy with Scott's position But in bis campaign to free physicians' hsnds to use a variety of treatments for heroin addicts, Scott still faces sn uphill battle against federal suthorities responsible for whst he considers to be s costly, irrationsl lsw

In his article Scott told of s woman whom he identified only ss "Sarsh," s heroin eddict for 15 years When she arrived at his office, so many needle marks covered ber body that she looked "ss though she had been run over by s sewing mschine." He prescribed dsily doses of the highly potent opiste Dilsudid, which is usually used to relieve psin, and "for 18 months I watched her grow." She overcame her heroin hsbit and even got s job promotion But then Scott received his letter from the drug buresu snd hed to cut off Sarsh's preseriptions Within six months she hed lost ber job snd wss back on the street, where the drug squed arrested her.

Sarah herself, in an interview last week with *Maclean's*, said thst she is trying s methsdone program once more "But it's s depressing, lethsrgic drug," she said "It's slso s more severe eddiction thsn heroin." The Le Dain commission on the nonmedical uses of druge concluded a decade ago thst there are

What do you give the copier that has everything?



HERE'S EVERYTHING:
– From manual to fully automatic document feeding.



The new NP270 Series. Welcome to the Tone Age.

Canon

Colour.

– 2,000 sheet Paper Deck
– An economical 'stand-by' feature
– Automatic exposure adjustment.
– 27 copies per minute
– 2 reductions and 1 enlargement mode.
– 10 bin sorter.
– Self diagnostic functions.

AND WHAT NO ONE ELSE GIVES YOU:
Colour. The NP270 Series features 3 separate colour developing units. Your copies now have the flexibility of blue, brown or black. No one else has it but Canon. The new NP270 Series. Welcome to the Tone Age.

For more information call Toll Free 1-800-387-1241 (in B.C. call 112-800-387-1241), or send in the coupon.

MAC-NP-16-1

More information on the new NP270 Series is yours for the asking. Send to
Canon Canada Inc.,
5182 Orlando Drive, Unit 1, Building F, Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1R5

NAME _____ TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ CODE _____ PROV _____
TEL _____

some heroin addicts for whom methadone does not work. Yet there is still no other legal substitute, and even now, says Vancouver-area psychopharmacologist Ralph Miller, who was the commission's senior scientific counsel, "there is a sizable bureaucracy in Ottawa that thinks only of containment, more and more restrictions and more and more enforcement."

Dr. Kenneth Varnam, chairman of the British Columbia Medical Association's Drug Dependency Committee, has also supported Scott's position in interviews. "The question [of dealing with heroin addicts] is lacking a medical approach," he said. "The drugs that are most prohibited are less damaging to society and the individual than those least prohibited, like alcohol."

The Bureau of Dangerous Drugs monitors doctors' prescription practices and reports what it considers to be "inappropriate" patterns to provincial colleges of physicians. It justifies its current enforcement procedures, at least in part, says Director Jacques Le Cavalier, by the fact that "doctors are the largest source of legal drugs diverted to the street." For their part, the colleges tend to be strict about prescribing practices. Said BC college registrar Dr. John Hutchison: "We view abuse with repugnance."

Methadone is the only drug that may be used as a heroin substitute, Hutchison said, because it is long-acting, and doctors can therefore administer it in relatively convenient, once-a-day doses in their offices. If patients do not leave the office with drugs, there is no risk of them being resold. "Doctors are sitting ducks," Hutchison said. "We are trained to be compassionate, but the problem is how to do the best for the public and maintain respect for laws."

Still, experts on both sides of the debate agree that both enforcement and treatment currently reach only a small percentage of the addicted population—and at enormous cost. The Le Dain commission found that the chief danger of heroin is in the toll of maintaining a costly addiction under illegal, dirty and impoverished conditions. But, says Miller, the narcotics control laws still reflect the biases of another age. "They were originally a racist reaction to anti-Asian riots in Vancouver in the 1900s," he said. "Since then we have just followed legislative trends in the United States with little scientific or medical input."

Scott believes that there is a lot he could do if society decided to help rather than fight him. "I'm not calling for any big programs," he said. "But if what I am doing works for just one addict in 10, does her no harm, keeps her off the street, employed and paying taxes, why not?" —ANDREW ORKIN *in Vancouver.*



PAUL CHIASSON

Meisel jokingly referred to his embattled CRTC tenure as 'war service'

BROADCASTING

A retreat with honor

After four years of what he jokingly described as "war service," John Meisel resigned as chairman of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission before the end of his seven-year term last week and announced that he was returning to academic life at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. Federal Communications Minister Francis Fox said that Meisel had guided the government's most controversial regulatory body with "a lot of grace." But the deteriorating relations in recent months between the department of communications (DOC) and the CRTC were evident in a further comment from Fox that the *next* chairman would have a broadcasting background.

Despite Fox's veiled rebuke and constant shelling from the private sector, the CRTC under Meisel did accomplish a great deal. In April, 1983, the commission licensed Whitehorse-based Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. (CanCom) to provide television service to the North and, after years of lobbying and hearings, it voted to approve "pray TV," a national satellite-distributed religious broadcasting service. Last November the commission shrugged off charges that it was imposing censorship when it approved in principle the monitoring of sex-role stereotyping in radio and television programs and commercials. And in August the CRTC made the more stringent point system used to act minimum quotes for Canadian content by the Canadian Film Development Corp. apply to television as well.

The accomplishments were not always smoothly achieved. CRTC members John Grace and Jean-Louis Gagnon voiced their disagreement with Meisel over the CRTC's controversial licensing of six pay TV channels across Canada. Said Grace, who, along with Gagnon, subsequently left the commission: "In a heroic effort to achieve consensus, the commission created an ungainly system out of pay TV."

Whatever judgment is passed on Meisel's achievement, his human approach to the job has drawn accolades. Famous for riding his 25-year-old bicycle to the office well before 9 a.m., the 59-year-old Meisel always managed to keep his sense of humor. But he also made his resentment known when in the past year and a half cabinet overturned or referred back to the commission six decisions that the CRTC had labored over in public hearings for months.

Inevitably, that issue of checks and balances will play a large part in determining Meisel's successor: no high-profile candidate has yet appeared, and the early betting favors Alain Gourd, a senior assistant deputy minister in the DOC who has worked extensively on broadcast policy. With the final version of the DOC's long-awaited broadcasting strategy imminent, cultural nationalists are optimistic that it will harmonize with CRTC decisions that reinforce a Canadian presence in broadcasting. As he returns to academe, John Meisel should be pleased that he has contributed to the possible realization of that vision.

—MARK CZARNECKI
in Toronto

OUR MOST POPULAR GIFT EVER-FREE!



- 14" from base to time-dial cap
- Raised-relief surface
- Tinted ocean floor highlights
- 32-page color guidebook FREE!

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

WITH Maclean's AT HALF-PRICE!*

Now you can own the most popular gift Maclean's has ever offered... A HUGE, FULL-COLOR, FINELY-DETAILED WORLD POLITICAL GLOBE FREE! Finely crafted by the world's leading globe maker, it features raised-relief mountain ranges so realistic you can feel the height of the Himalayas, plus thousands of place names, so you can stay on top of world developments. This stunning full-size globe will make an informative and decorative addition to any room in your home.

Best of all, it's yours FREE, with your paid half-price* subscription to Maclean's. To get your Free World Globe, complete and mail the order form TODAY!

*(Maclean's low basic subscription rate of 62.5¢ per copy saves you 50% off the $1.25 newsstand price.)

GOOD NEWS FOR CURRENT SUBSCRIBERS

Get your FREE Maclean's globe by extending your subscription now at half the newsstand price*

If the card is missing, write: Maclean's Globe Offer, Box 4040, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6A7. Offer valid only in Canada.

The death of a generation's idealism

THE BIG CHILL
Directed by Lawrence Kasdan

Like a series of sonar soundings, the dialogue in *The Big Chill* picks up what is buried deep inside the characters. There is hardly a line that does not reveal or reverberate, and the script, by Lawrence Kasdan and Barbara Benedek, is the best American screenplay in years. *The Big Chill* is a movie about the transitory nature of friendship, and director Kasdan (*Body Heat*) has fashioned a rich testament about how people change, fool themselves, deal with pain and manage to go on, sadly aware of their own limitations. On one level, the title refers to the suicide of the unseen friend, Alex, that brings the eight main characters together, on another it is about the death of one generation's idealism. By the time the weekend of Alex's funeral is over, Kasdan has mapped out the journeys of each character, past and present, and the viewer feels them all.

Instead of moving toward a catharsis, like most narratives, *The Big Chill* begins with one. Alex's death is a purgation for his college friends, who formed a gang during the high-flying 1960s. The once inseparable friends, each of them now affluent, have lost touch with one another, and the death shocks them into recognizing their own mortality. During the funeral, Karen (JoBeth Williams) plays The Rolling Stones' *You Can't Always Get What You Want* on the organ while the pallbearers carry Alex's coffin from the church. Those viewers who lived and belonged to the baby-boom generation will be shedding their tears not for the unknown Alex and his friends but for themselves. *The Big Chill* will be an almost unbearably sad experience for those happily naïve children of the 1960s who have cooled down, disconnected and lost an attitude toward life that they may never regain.

As the weekend progresses, the old friends begin to reconnect, cry their hearts out, fend off their misery with gallows humor, get high on marijuana, get on each other's nerves and disband once again. The hardest hit by Alex's death is Sarah (Glenn Close) who once had an affair with Alex but who is reasonably happily married to Harold (Kevin Kline)—Alex slit his wrists in their bathroom. Sarah is not only feeling guilty about the affair but for not predicting the suicide—a guilt everyone shares. Unlike Sarah, Karen is desperately unhappy, married to a dull, decent man. Failure is planted on her face like Max Factor blush. Sam (Tom Berenger) a Tom Selleck-like star of a popular TV series called *T.J. Lancer*, feels he is not taken seriously enough, and his too-easy California life seems pointless and empty. Karen confesses to him that all her life she has wanted to "express something" from inside herself but has always felt "stymied." An emotional coward, Karen finds the resources to have the sexual tryst with him she has always wanted.

As Michael (Jeff Goldblum), a journalist for *People* who prowls for sex all weekend, says, "You don't get through the day without a few juicy rationalizations." And so the gang equivocates uncomfortably. Nick (William Hurt), an embittered Vietnam veteran who pops pills and snorts cocaine to compensate for his lost sexuality, keeps to himself and snaps at the others. Alex's girlfriend, Chloe (Meg Tilley), does not belong to the group, especially emotionally; she is a creature of the 1980s—pragmatic and inured to her own unhappiness. "I haven't met many happy people," she says casually to the group, which freezes at the line. "I'm getting a little frosty myself," says Meg (Mary Kay Place), a successful lawyer unlucky in love. Claiming that most men are "either married or gay," she is intent on having one of the group father a child of her own.

The game of sexual musical chairs in *The Big Chill* is often hilarious, and the film is filled with a deadpan wit. For all their anxieties, the characters are bright and quick, armed with a healthy sense of irony which is never enough to bandage their wounds. The eight-member cast interacts peerlessly—a marvel of ensemble acting. Kasdan satirizes these former would-be revolutionaries, but he offers them a ray of hope during the ambiguous ending when they ask for each other's addresses and promise to stay in touch. Still remembering "when property was a crime," they go off to their "good life," armed with more rationalizations. Audiences will emerge from these tres confused, nostalgic, entertained, saddened and, most of all, stunned.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE



Kline and Close: a hilarious but sad testament about the transitory nature of friendship



Caine and Gere: unable to elucidate Greene's portraits of tortured psyches

Dishonorable intentions

BEYOND THE LIMIT
Directed by John Mackenzie

Graham Greene's characters usually find themselves in isolated hell-holes attached in some trivial way to Her Majesty's enormous bureaucratic machinery. These lonely men—creatures of habits they have come to despise—are disconnected from the rest of the world. Charlie Fortnam (Michael Caine) in *Beyond the Limit*, which is based on *The Honorary Consul*, is a typical Greene creation, grappling with his sense of worth, lost in the vapors of alcohol. Charlie feels like, and is, a third leg: an "honorary consul," a redundant figurehead stationed in a small Argentine town near the Paraguayan border. Yet whatever he lacks, which is plenty, he is a man of feeling; he has not turned into an empty shell. It is through the young doctor, Eduardo Plarr (Richard Gere), who shares none of Charlie's problems or miseries but who sleepwalks through his life, that Charlie discovers his own wealth of character.

Given the richnesses of action, atmosphere, texture and emotional detail in Greene's novel, *Beyond the Limit* is strangely dull and unmoving. The film's greatest liability is Gere, trying on an ill-fitting English accent, who, as the apolitical doctor, has an affair with Charlie's wife, a former prostitute named Clara (Elpidia Carrillo), behind Charlie's back. It is not in the scenes with Clara but in the finale of *Beyond the Limit* that Eduardo's absence of feeling appears with some force. That the audience must wait for the screenwriter (playwright Christopher Hampton) and the director, John Mackenzie, to illustrate that crucial fact is a damning deficiency. *Beyond the Limit* can only show and tell without ever revealing or illuminating; it stays on the borders of the characters' interior lives without ever entering them. The actors, except for Gere, who confuses indifferent acting with Eduardo's anesthetic nature, are imprisoned with mere lines.

Unable to elucidate Greene's portraits of tortured psyches, the director has shot the material in a straightforward fashion, linear to a fault, which is better suited to TV Movie-of-the-Week, where, in fact, it most often appears. When revolutionaries mistakenly kidnap Charlie instead of the U.S. ambassador for an exchange of political prisoners, the narrative has no detonating power; everything emerges too slowly and onerously. Eduardo's complicity (he is tricked into aiding them) becomes simply another layer of plot rather than creating an emotional and moral hornet's nest.

Because the movie never gets inside its characters, the audience has little context in which to place the action. The big pay-off in the next-to-final scene, when Eduardo shrugs off his carapace, comes much too late for anyone to care. When Charlie asks Eduardo, "Don't you believe in anything at all?", the viewer almost expects the reply, "Of course not, I'm Richard Gere."

—L.O'T.

Another woman's search for herself

HANNA K.
Directed by Costa-Gavras

Jill Clayburgh's performance as the greenhorn American lawyer practising in Israel in *Hanna K.* will not win her any new admirers. The role of "a semiengaged, pregnant, single mother" is a Clayburgh cliché and quickly wearing thin once again she is a woman in search of herself. To make matters worse, she merely reads her lines instead of developing a character, and her voice increasingly affects the maddening quality of a monotone. Still, as indolent as her acting is, it is worth noting that in *Hanna K.* Clayburgh is called upon to play a country—Israel—as well as a character. Any actress is bound to succumb to the weight of so much symbolic baggage.

Like Israel, Hanna is young and growing—pregnant with the child of an upstanding Israeli prosecuting attorney named Joshua (Gabriel Byrne). But her estranged, friendly husband, Victor (Jean Yanne), flies in from time to time to offer moral support. Clearly, Victor represents the United States—the outside influence that Hanna/Israel needs but wishes she/it could do without. When Hanna defends Selim Bakri (Mohamed Bakri), a Palestinian who wants to return to his rightful home in Israel and who may or may not be a terrorist, the film means to map out the complexities and constant impasses of the intractable Israeli-Palestinian situation. Hanna wants to act forthrightly for her client, but the Israelis are afraid that the much-publicized trial will set a precedent for Palestinians demanding their territorial rights. Grudgingly, Hanna reaches a compromise with the Israeli officials, and it is agreed that the defendant will serve a short prison term. Yet Hanna is no farther ahead. She does have the baby, but life goes on as precariously as before.

In creating the rather melodramatic triangle with the husband and the Israeli lover, director Costa-Gavras and his co-scenarist, Franco Solinas, defeat the symbolic construction they have set up. The film, unlike others by Costa-Gavras (*Z*, *Missing*, *State of Siege*), lacks suspenseful urgency and a sophisticated visual sheen. As a thriller, which it means to be in part, it is neither cleverly thought out nor wound tightly enough—there is a plethora of filler shots, most of them postcard Jerusalem. *Hanna K.* is too facile by far—melodrama masquerading as political thought.

—L.O'T.



Walken and Wood. a Walkman device that transmits intanse asnsory information

The death of the marionettes

BRAINSTORM
Directed by Douglas Trumbull

Brainstorm, Natalie Wood's last film, is built shakily upon a single device. In a B-movie lab, all gussied up with state-of-the-art gadgetry, the aggressive Dr. Lillian Reynolds (Louise Fletcher) and Dr. Michael Brace (Christopher Walken) have designed a super-Walkman that can transmit intense sensory information, including the recorded emotions of human beings. But all is not well in the lab: the chain-smoking Dr. Reynolds is obviously destined to have a heart attack—the moviemakers alert the audience to the fact with several sledgehammer nudges. And the attack matches the destruction of the temple in *Samson and Delilah*. A dedicated scientist, Reynolds puts on the headset as she is about to sign off. Eager to discover what she felt, Brace tries to retrieve the tape, which some murky government operation called Brainstorm obviously does not want him to have. When Brace and his wife, Karen (Natalie Wood), tap into Brainstorm's computer system and Brace relives Reynolds' death, Karen's love pulls him back from the abyss, turning *Brainstorm* into a poor man's *Altered States*.

In addition to being an "idea" movie whose premise never develops beyond a promise, *Brainstorm* may well be the seed of a new genre. the 1984 movie. The computer hardware swamps characters, and they have mechanical, marionette-like emotions—happy and sad, vacant and concerned, content and puzzled. The actors, especially Walken, who still seems shell-shocked from *The Deer Hunter*, appear to look into their feelings. Special effects wizard Douglas Trumbull (*2001: A Space Odyssey*, *Blade Runner*), turned director, has shot most of the action from a distance, the viewer is seldom allowed to be close to flesh and blood. Filmed in 35 mm, the movie widens to 70 mm for the special effects, which are nothing more than a series of rather pretty opticals. The aftertrife, if *Brainstorm* is any indication, can be previewed in the offices of any computer graphics company.

Trumbull may have turned *Brainstorm* into one long, gigantic special effect (fish-eye perspectives predominate) to deflect attention from its limp grasp of character and shallow story. Brainstorm, for example, is a shady, quasi-military agency, but its motivations are not adequately explained; it is merely a means for the movie to market paranoia. And, *WarGames* notwithstanding, it is difficult to believe that Brace and his wife could so easily bypass the top-secret system or that the access code was so simple. The only brainstorm behind *Brainstorm* was the light bulb that went on in someone's head, the rest is darkness.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Brief Encounters

CROSS CREEK
Directed by Martin Ritt

Aspiring writers will be overjoyed to learn that moving to the Florida backwoods, staying up all night, being miserable, getting drunk alone and walking in the pouring rain combine for a sure path to inspiration. That is what *Cross Creek*, the solemn-minded film biography of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, whose best-known book is *The Yearling*, would have everybody believe. Certainly, there is nothing in the script or in Mary Steenburgen's frosty performance as Rawlings to suggest otherwise as she sets up house and meets the backwoods folk who are so salt-of-the-earth that they could cause high blood pressure. The focus of the biography is the family that later became the basis for *The Yearling*. Neighbor Pa (Rip Torn) is a softie with a crusty exterior and his daughter Ellie (Dana Hill), who keeps a pet fawn that eats Pa's vegetable patch, is a tremulous, budding adolescent. Throughout all the heartbreak—and the courtship of her second husband, played by Peter Coyote—Steenburgen looks on impassively and inexpressively. *Cross Creek* is a portrait of the artist as a young crone.

HEAT AND DUST
Directed by James Ivory

Complex narratives usually work much better in literary form than on the screen. A classic case in point is James Ivory's *Heat and Dust*, adapted by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala from her own novel. The movie tries, with little success, to juggle two stories, one contemporary and the other set in 1920s colonial India. Anne (Julie Christie) has set out for India on a personal pilgrimage to find herself. Through old letters she is aware of a scandal involving her great-aunt Olivia (played by voluptuous newcomer Grete Scacchi), who had an illicit affair with the shady Nawab (Shashi Kapoor). Anne does find herself through pregnancy by an Indian lover and, spurred by her great-aunt's example, she goes to have her child in the mountains where Olivia spent her remaining days as the Nawab's mistress.

The unforgivable flaw in *Heat and Dust*, which is beautifully shot and costumed, is that the director cannot keep the momentum of the two narratives apace. he dwells on one story and seems to take forever to return to the other. Overlong, with all the trappings of two periods and yet no real sense of either, *Heat and Dust* is torpidly, dramatically dry.

—L O'T

A home-delivered diet

Carol Borland likes good food. But her full-time job as a camera assembler and family commitments do not give her time for exercise. As a result, last year, at 41, she found herself saddled with 60 lb. of unwanted weight. A series of diets did not help. Said Borland: "I found diet plans monotonous. I did not like having to come home from work and make two separate meals —one for me and one for the family." Then she discovered Diet Works, a new Toronto company that home delivers a week's worth of low-calorie meals including gourmet frozen lunches and dinners. "Now I just put my dinner in the oven and it is ready in 30 minutes, along with my husband's meal," said Borland. "It is terrific, and I have lost 20 lb. in two months."



Stoneman (left): gourmet frozen lunches and dinners

Borland now is one of 2,000 customers who have used the services of Diet Works. For $66.50, she receives three meals totalling 1,000 calories a day for seven days. The home-delivered package provides every item the customer eats, including tea and coffee, skim milk and margarine. Diet Works even includes a generous bag of celery and carrot sticks for snacks. Boast Diet Works owners Paul and Lynda Stoneman: "You will run out of toilet paper or toothpaste but not food."

The Stonemans developed the idea of a home-delivered, personalized meal service during a party when they realised that many of their friends were on diets. After 10 years of selling real estate, Lynda Stoneman was interested in launching a new business and, as a result, with nutritionist Fran Berkoff, she began experimenting in her kitchen. Said Stoneman: "For 18 months we cooked, froze, rehested and then got anyone who was around to taste-test."

For their part, customers set their diet count—1,000, 1,200 or 1,500 calories per day—and choose from 80 possibilities on a rotating weekly menu. Diet Works allows clients reasonable substitutions. Borland does not like soup and receives a fresh fruit cup instead. Other clients can forgo meat by choosing a vegetarian menu. But whatever the selection, delivery to the door is free to most areas in the city. And depending on the number of calories a dieter wants, the cost can vary from $66.50 to $72 a week. Said Paul Stoneman: "We planned on 60 to 70 customers a week. Within eight weeks we had 300 customers and we were doing three cooking shifts."

At the same time, such low-cal giants as Weight Watchers and Stouffer's Lean Cuisine also provide frozen foods—on the supermarket shelves for prices ranging from $2.59 to $4.06 per package. But the dieter must still shop for the items. Said Borland: "Diet Works is the lazy person's diet."

The Stonemans are gambling that many other busy people will agree with Borland. Their plan is to establish Diet Works in small cities; they are now negotiating with prospective franchisers across Canada and in the United States. Their Toronto store, employing eight people, has the cheery feel of the small operation. But there is a difference. The Stonemans' "little business" is expected to take in approximately $400,000 in its first year of operation.

—MARGARET CANNON
in Toronto

Beaches
Beaches
Beaches

No matter when you come to the Cayman Islands—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac—you'll seldom miss a day sunning on beautiful beaches.

All white sand, uncrowded, unspoiled, unmarred by high-rises.

A winter climate that is seldom below 82°.

An ocean so clean and clear, a few yards from shore you can snorkel over the world's most fantastic shallow underwater wonderland. Or scuba in over 100 spectacular dive sites.

A 300-year-old British Crown Colony with the highest standard of living in the Caribbean and people who really care about your comfort.

Beautiful condominiums — many owned by Canadians — are available for families and foursomes at a modest cost. Attractive hotels. Luxurious clubs and villas.



An hour's flight — 470 miles directly south of Miami. Cayman Airways provides convenient connections with all major Canadian airlines — the only airlines with First Class and Cabin 727-200 super-service to Grand Cayman.

For reservations call your travel agent. Information and brochures only call or write.

(416) 485-1880

CAYMAN ISLANDS
Department of Tourism
234 Eglinton Ave. E. Toronto, Ontario M4P1K5

THE CITY & COUNTRY HOME 1984 DIARY

CELEBRATING TORONTO'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY



$23.50 *including all shipping and handling*
Your initials or those of a friend can be gold stamped on the cover for $1.50 extra.

City & Country Home, Canada's elegant new magazine for the discerning reader, is publishing a handsome 1984 appointment diary celebrating Toronto's 150th anniversary. Bound in gold-stamped, burgundy, morocco-grained leatherette, the City & Country Home diary's 128 8"x 10" pages will feature 69 original line engravings by John Richmond of historical neighbourhoods in Toronto and Southern Ontario. Charming and interesting homes in Rosedale, the Beaches, Forest Hill, the Annexe, maybe even your own street will be included. The diary shows a full week at a glance with adequate room for your day-to-day appointment schedule. For convenience complete calendars for the month and adjacent months appear on every second page, with 1983, 1984 and 1985 calendars at the back. The diary includes reference guides to theatres, art galleries, museums, markets, gardens, heritage homes, historic inns and coming events in Toronto and Southern Ontario.

A TIMELY YEAR-END GIFT. RESERVE YOUR COPY NOW FOR DELIVERY IN OCTOBER

Full 8" x 10" Desk Size



CITY & COUNTRY HOME DIARY 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

Please reserve _____ copies of the City & Country Home 1984 Diary for delivery in December. I enclose $_____ to cover cost of diaries including shipping and handling ($23.50 ea. plus 7% sales tax for Ontario residents)

Or charge to my credit card
☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card No. _____

Expiry Date _____

Signature _____

Please have the following initials stamped on the cover ($1.50 extra per set)

1☐☐☐ 2☐☐☐ 3☐☐☐

NAME (Please print clearly) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PROVINCE _____ POSTAL CODE _____

BEHAVIOR

Once a bully, always a bully

If a child is a bully by the time he is 8, he will probably remain a bully all his life. What is more, his children will likely develop the same bullying tendencies. Those provocative conclusions are based on a 23-year study by four U.S. clinical psychologists who examined and monitored aggressive behavior and who presented their preliminary findings to the American Psychological Association last August in Anaheim, Calif. They will publish their final report next year.

The four psychologists, Leopold Walder, Monroe Lefkowitz, Leonard Eron and Rowell Huesmann, interviewed 875 Grade 3 students in the small county of Columbia, 65 km south of Albany, N.Y., in 1960. They tested each child for aggressive tendencies and consulted with the child's parents and classmates. The researchers interviewed the same students again—when they reached 19 and when they were 30.

The school-yard bully is three times more likely than the nonbully to end up in trouble with the law

The study indicated that the habitual school-yard bully is three times more likely than the nonbully to end up in serious trouble with the law, to suffer from mental illness and to abuse alcohol and other drugs before reaching 30. Said Walder: "One of the most striking findings is that by age 8 a child is a fairly old person with respect to the development of aggression." The researchers also found that if young children watch violence regularly on television, it tended to make them more aggressive and increased their bullying behavior. As expected, girls were far less aggressive than boys.

The psychologists are careful to explain that they were not measuring assertiveness or competitiveness. Instead, they identified and monitored children who exhibited such traits as assaulting playmates, being verbally abusive, acting cruelly and taking others' possessions. Highly aggressive personalities also had difficulty living up to the full potential of their measured IQ rating. Said Walder: "Aggression interferes with academic performance and intellect. In general the high-aggression person is just not as smart as the low-aggression person."

But the researchers caution against trying to control aggressive behavior with harsh discipline. Said Walder: "A punitive approach is wrong, because if you treat your kids callously then you are building into them the seeds of their own destruction." Added Huesmann: "Children who cannot do anything right in their parents' eyes are more likely to be bullies."

To stop the bully cycle, Walder and his colleagues suggest. "The answer is for parents to give their children lots of love from the very start. That is what keeps people from hurting other people and stops a child from becoming a bully." It is an age-old remedy.

—WILLIAM LOWTHER *in Washington*



Let Keith Rich help you make it in the morning!

If you want to get up and get going with a smile on your face, then Keith Rich is your man!

Easy-going good humour, bright and beautiful music, lots of time checks. Just the right amount of news, weather, sports and traffic. All the important things to get you going... and some laughs, too!

Get Rich in the morning, and you've got a head start on a happy day!



Pete McGarvey
brings a down-to-earth professionalism to his newscasts. Understand why things happen, how they affect your life – each morning at 7, 8 and 9

Robert Payne
tells you the news you need to know, with a comprehensive newscast at 6 and concise half-hourly reports to 9:30

Bob Rice
high atop the CN Tower, providing reliable rush-hour traffic reports for Metro motorists – all morning long

Free Home Demonstration!
Find out why over 450,000 listeners tune to CKEY every week. Set your clock radio dial at 590. Or try us in your car on the way to work. Find out why a great radio station just keeps on growing!

590/CKEY
RADIO TORONTO

FOR THE RECORD

Jazzing up a solemn flute

HEART TO HEART
Paul Horn and David Friesen
(Golden Flute/A&M)

Renowned for his series of solo recordings made in Egyptian pyramids, Chinese temples and other exotic locales, Vancouver flutist Paul Horn is less solemn and makes more listenable music on *Heart to Heart*. In the company of bassist David Friesen, Horn does not entirely abandon his fascination with the sound effects of unusual environments. He recorded the album in a glass-walled studio, and the sound of the British Columbia rain accompanies Horn's solo pieces, *A Fantasy* and *Rain Forest*. As well, Horn still favors lingering echo effects for his flute. But Friesen gives a welcome drive to the six tracks, and Horn's graceful improvisations are much more concise than his usual rambling excursions. *Heart to Heart* adds spirit and form to Horn's customarily contemplative flute music.

TWO OF THE FEW
Oscar Peterson and Milt Jackson
(Pablo/RCA)

The casual coupling of pianist Oscar Peterson, famed for his swinging force, and vibraphonist Milt Jackson, a comparatively delicate improviser, makes for an album of sharp contrasts. Both musicians take their differences in stride on most tracks they emerge as equals, particularly on *Lady Be Good* and *Reunion Blues*. The album is one of Peterson's more sensitive duet outings and offers a rare chance to hear Jackson comfortable and unencumbered.

RAMPAL PLAYS SCOTT JOPLIN
Jean-Pierre Rampal
(CBS)

A jazz pioneer, Scott Joplin had an essentially classical spirit. Because of Joplin's affinity with the late work of Brahms and early Debussy it seemed a good idea for classical flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal to apply his virtuosity to the black composer's music. The album ranges wildly from march rhythms reminiscent of John Philip Sousa on *Combination March* to tinkling harpsichords which recall Vivaldi on *Elite Syncopations*. Joplin's music demands delicacy and precision, but Rampal provides only a senseless potpourri of jarring musical styles. —BART TESTA



Stay at the new Carlton Place Hotel —5 minutes from Toronto International and the major expressways.

After your business is done, come back for a swim or a soothing soak in the whirlpool. Then, meet your friends in Sundown and head for dinner at Apples — the casually elegant dining room. If you're hosting the meeting, remember, the Carlton Place is ideal for groups of 10 to 350. And we'll look after all the details, because looking after the needs of business people is what this hotel is all about.

CARLTON PLACE HOTEL
WE'RE ALL BUSINESS

SINGLES FROM $48.00

CARLTON PLACE HOTEL 33 Carlson Court, Toronto (Rexdale) Ontario M9W 6H5
Phone (416) 675 1234 Telex 06-989212 Toll free Canada 1-800-268 8993

Fine Liqueurs from Italy

Sambuca Ramazzotti

Make a moment enchanting with Sambuca, the captivating Italian liqueur. Experience flaming Sambuca, with coffee beans toasting as they float in fire at the brim of your glass.



Canadian Agent: Saveno Schiralli Agencies Ltd. Toronto, Canada



BACH AND ROCK

ASK FOR THE ROCK

RCR
ROYAL CRYSTAL ROCK

TECHNOLOGY

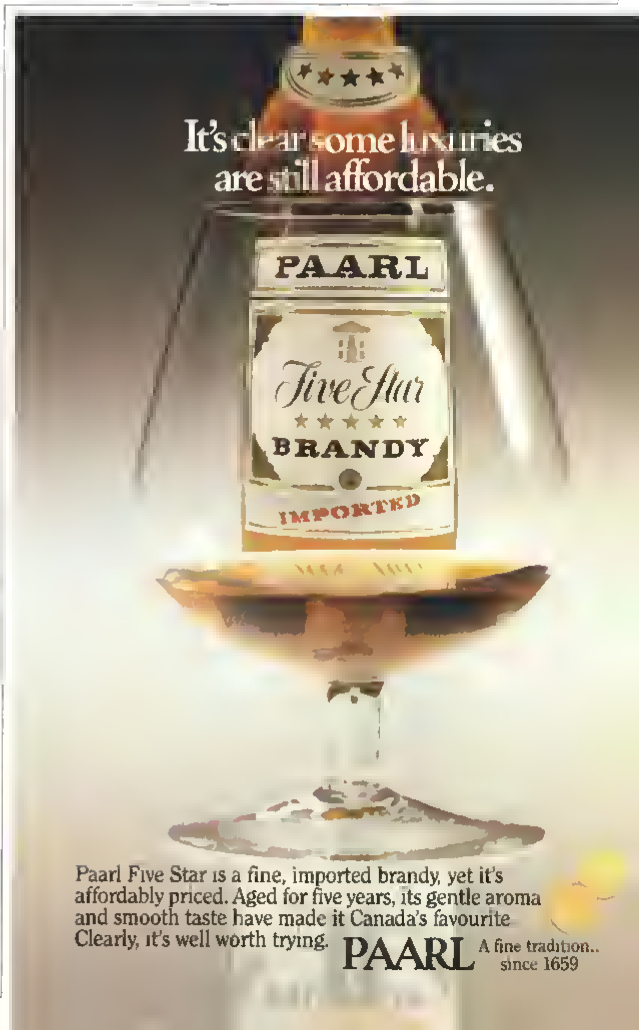
The community in focus

By Dave Silburt

Even the most liberal viewers of North Calgary's Channel 10 were startled. The community cable TV channel, owned by Toronto-based Cablecasting Ltd., last year taped and broadcast a Mr. Nude Calgary contest, leaving nothing to the imagination. That program prompted the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to ask the cable station's program director, Allan Sayegh, for an explanation. But for all its questionable taste, the show was an extreme example of the innovative programming that some of the community TV channels across the country have been striving to produce. Others have not been as adventurous, and, 15 years after the CRTC set the rules for community cable television, the strictly local medium is still getting mixed reviews—when it gets any reviews at all. In many rural areas it is effective and well received. But in the larger cities it is struggling for acceptance.

That is not what broadcast authorities expected in 1968, when the cable boom began. At that time, the newly established CRTC decreed that every company it licensed to provide a cable service had to make one channel available, free of advertising, for airing local concerns. The CRTC contended that such a system would provide special interest community groups with an opportunity to discuss their concerns. For their part, many media pundits were convinced that cable would produce a broadcast revolution in Canada by creating an industry training ground and by providing the kind of access that was not available in standard commercial television. But many companies that sought licences did not share the same sense of challenge. Instead, they considered community channels as simply the price they had to pay to enter a lucrative market. Canada is now one of the most cabled countries in the world, with more than half of all households hooked into a service. In 1982, according to Statistics Canada's latest figures, about 600 cable companies took in $471.2 million. But after technical, administrative and other expenditures, they devoted a modest $37.7 million to producing programs. The companies contend that their local programming is a major service to viewers, and, indeed, some surveys suggest that the programming attracts large audiences. Sayegh, for one, said that a poll of 1,000 of his company's 100,000 North Calgary subscribers last year showed that as many as 50 per cent of them watched Channel 10 at least once a week and 20 per cent watched more frequently. But surveys for some other cable stations have often received replies from such a small percentage of the households polled that the results were inconclusive.

Still, the CRTC remains committed to the concept of community TV. The commission's senior policy analyst, Patrick Tourigny, who describes conventional television as "chewing gum for the eyes," said that the community channel is the epitome of "narrowcasting." The fact that the services deliberately aim their programs at very narrow-interest groups is their strength, he declared. Added Tourigny: "On community TV you are dealing with real people, with real concerns—people on crutches



or on welfare or on drugs."

At the same time, the relatively short history of community programming may account for its inability to grab impressively large audiences. Said Michael Barnes, program director of Halifax Cablevision Ltd.: "We are swamped with requests, and the nature of the calls is changing. In the past people would call and say, 'Can you cover an event?' Now most calls say, 'Here is an idea. Will it work?' "

Some ideas work exceptionally well. Moncton's locally owned bilingual Cable Service Ltd won two awards for its video productions at last year's Atlantic Film Festival. And community programming has generally had more impact in smaller communities than in major urban centres. In Wolfville, N.S., King's Cable Ltd., owned by local shareholders, covers Acadia University basketball games with play-by-play descriptions by the dean of students and color commentary by a local dentist. King's program director Wayne Roblin, estimated that 70 per cent of Wolfville households watched this year's live broadcast of the coronation concert for the annual Apple Blossom Festival. Says Roblin: "If there had been a blockbuster movie on that night, we would have beaten it."

In Western Canada, Alberta Broadcasting Corp., a small independent company, estimates that its community service channel in Fort McMurray reaches 95 per cent of the town's 34,000 residents. After one 24-show series on child care, producers who went to the local hospital's obstetrics ward discovered that about three-quarters of the mothers there had tuned in. One reason for community TV's bigger appeal in smaller centres is that its subscribers expect to recognize many of the people appearing on the programs. Says Colin Musson, manager of community programming for Maclean Hunter in the Etobicoke region of Metropolitan Toronto: "If someone in our community is on television, there is not a great chance that someone watching will know that person. But if we go to one of our smaller systems, for instance Huntsville [Ont.], then the chances are that most people in town know him."



HENRY KALEN

Edwards and Videon camera operator dealing with real people with real concerns

But modern audiences are also used to sophisticated forms of entertainment, that fact hampers producers of community programming, especially in the cities. "People expect more of television today," said Richard Edwards, program manager at Videon Public-access Winnipeg (VPW), owned by Moffat Communications Ltd. "Technical skills are improved, and what seemed reasonably good 10 years ago now is not good enough." As a result, many stations insist that their volunteers take training courses—a sharp change from a decade ago when virtually anyone could become a producer or camera operator. But many of the local studios have also improved their equipment. VPW, for one, shares a 10-ton mobile unit with a Moffat-owned commercial station. VPW uses it for events that other local media do not cover fully, such as city hall and community committee meetings and local sporting events. (In fact, local politics is a mainstay of community programming across the country. Said Colin Watson, president of Rogers Cablesystems Inc., a national cable empire: "We feel very strongly, and are encouraged to feel this way by the CRTC, that local political events are a major part of our job.")

But the public view of community cable television often focuses on its comic-opera aspects. Winnipeg's Edwards recalls how a visiting rabbi once declared, live and on camera, that "the Jewish community is a vibrant, alive, living orgasm." On other programs flies have alighted on noses, hats have fallen off, or bird droppings have anointed objects in the camera's view. Still, those mistakes are inevitable in any nonprofessional production and they do not discourage community TV's supporters. "You don't have to be Patrick Watson or Barbara Frum to do worthwhile television," says Gérald Lavallée, co-ordinator of programming services for the Canadian Cable Television Association (CCTA), a lobby group representing cable operators. "Community programming is participatory television."

Still, many city dwellers, like Vancouver *Province* TV critic Lorne Parton, watch community channels only rarely. Said Parton: "I am not that interested in last Saturday's peewee softball playoffs or endless council meetings." He contended that cable companies simply provide the minimum amount of community programming needed to satisfy the CRTC with little consideration for quality.

Besides, small budgets and small audiences tend to drive away talented producers. Said Eric Morrison, now a producer for the CTV current affairs program *W5*, who began his career in community television: "I enjoyed it when I first got into it in 1971, straight out of university. It was an entirely new concept then. But I got out because I could not reach more people and because I could not do the work well—both problems caused by lack of money—and because it just was not going anywhere." What is worse, Morrison added, community-access television may even have missed any chance it had to develop, during its formative years, into a genuinely innovative form of communication. He contends that all community TV channels could have developed into the electronic equivalents of local newspapers if they had applied professional journalistic standards to their work.

But any move toward better quality programming may take community TV away from its original goal of innovation. In a study for Rogers Cablesystems early this year, Ottawa communications consultant Frank Spiller suggested that community TV is evolving into a service more like conventional television and that the resemblance may be even more striking in the future. And despite the odd novelty such as a Mr. Nude Calgary contest, Spiller found little evidence of a revolution in broadcasting. "No dramatic new ground has been broken," he concluded. "I don't see what's on now as innovative."

With Ernest Hillen in Toronto.



These are the ones.
The lightest, comfiest, snuggliest Stanfield's® ever knit.
Because we use 100% polypropylene.
A miracle fibre that wicks away moisture, but locks in precious heat.
To keep active people toasty, while skiing, skating, working —or doing anything else in the cold.
Stanfield's® polypropylene underwear. They're not the only way to stay warm this winter. Just the best.

POLAR-THERM® AND STANFIELD'S® POLYPROPYLENE

Look for Stanfield's® polypropylene underwear at leading department stores, and Polar-therm® at your favourite sports shop.

YOU CAN'T GET MUCH WARMER THAN STANFIELD'S® POLYPROPYLENE UNDERWEAR.



MEDICINE

Of human bonding

By Patricia Hluchy

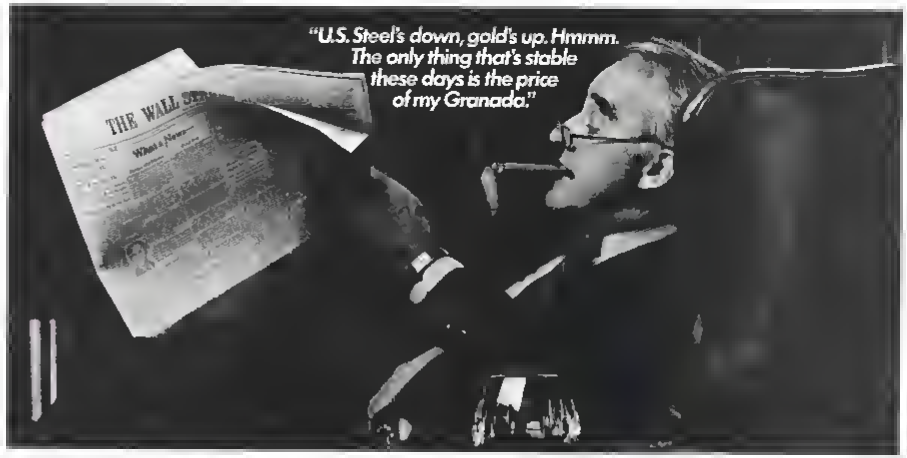
With their 1976 best seller *Maternal-Infant Bonding*, Cleveland pediatricians Marshall Klaus and John Kennell convinced many obstetricians and nurses that a mother and newborn baby must spend time together during the first 24 hours after delivery. Klaus and Kennell claimed that early close contact was necessary in forming an important psychological attachment which they called "bonding." Many researchers were immediately skeptical about the theory, but it gained wide currency, even to the point that hospitals across North America opened so-called "bonding rooms." But now new medical literature is raising serious doubts about the practice. Some psychologists are concerned that the 24-hour deadline has created unnecessary feelings of guilt among mothers who were unable to achieve immediate bonding. Concludes Lesley Joy, a developmental psychologist at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C.: "If you are not exposed to your baby in 24 hours, it is not game over."



Bloom (centre): reducing unnecessary feelings of guilt among many mothers

Klaus and Kennell based their bonding theory on their controversial claim that birth is followed by a "sensitive period" of at most several hours during which it is "necessary" for parents to have close contact with their infant. Otherwise, they maintained, the child might not reach "optimal" development later. The authors also argued that skin-to-skin contact between the mother and newborn child was essential to promote more effective nurturing by the mother and prevent future child abuse and neglect. Their theory evolved from zoological studies showing that some mammals reject their newborn when separated from them for extended periods immediately after birth. Klaus and Kennell, citing their own and others' experiments, concluded that a similar, although more complex, situation existed among humans. Early bonding encourages breast feeding and the child's development, they said.

Experts still generally accept the concept of bonding but they are increasingly rejecting the authors' 24-hour postdelivery deadline for establishing close contact. Dr. Saroj Saigal, a pediatrician at Henderson Hospital in Hamilton, Ont., specializing in high-risk infants in intensive care, for one, is skeptical. Using the example of a child



Whether your bank account bears testimony to your brilliant business prowess or not, your television can.

A TV from Granada TV Rental speaks volumes about your solid, insightful business sense. It's pure blue chip.

For starters, a Granada doesn't depreciate, because you don't own it. And Granada holds the line by keeping monthly rental rates low, year after year.

Furthermore, a Granada won't keep costing you money through the years, repairs, and colour service loaners, are no extra charge.

You do the watching, we do the worrying.

All of which proves that even though money can't buy happiness, it can still rent peace of mind.

So if you have better things to do than find, buy, install and repair a colour television, Granada TV Rental makes undeniable good sense.

After all, haven't you gotten where you are by letting other people worry about things like TV sets?

GRANADA TV RENTAL

WORRY FREE COLOUR TV FOR NOW OR FOREVER



THIS IS HOW A HONDA ENGINEER STARTS HIS DAY.

There are two kinds of engineering, imitative and creative. Honda has narrowed that down to one—creative.

To create new ideas for cars, motorcycles, power products and even things we've never done before, we allow our engineers total freedom. They are completely free to design and test ideas that will make us a better company by making you better products.

Honda has four separate locations for research and development. There is one location each for automobiles, motorcycles and power products. The fourth is a vehicle test facility. All of the locations help our engineers tailor products to the specific needs of all countries.

Each year, Honda Motor Company sets aside a research and development budget that represents one of the highest in the automotive industry based on sales.

Honda believes that its success is wedded to high technology and value for money. The acceptance of our products throughout the world is proof-positive that our engineers are making that seemingly impossible belief a reality. To make sure the marriage continues to thrive, all Honda really does is provide a completely free environment for creative engineering. And lots of blank paper.

HONDA

TODAY'S ANSWER.

adoptsd at the age of 2 or 3, Saigal concludes, "It may be a little harder for the parents to bond, but I do not think there is any time when bonding cannot take place." Joy and three other researchers completed a study in 1980 which looked at, among other things, the differences in emotional attachment to their babies of mothers who had delivered normally and those who had had caesarean sections. She found that one month after the birth of their infants, the mothers were equally caring. Added Elinor Ames, a professor of developmental psychology at Simon Fraser: "If circumstances prevent you from bonding, there is no indication it will do you damage."

Still, many new parents and expectant mothers are unaware that the bonding deadline theory is under challenge. Susan Goldberg, a research psychologist at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, recently interviewed an expectant mother who had just learned that she would have to give birth by caesarean section. Said Goldberg: "This mother worried that everything was going wrong. She asked, 'How am I ever going to get bonded to this baby?' " Author Kennell, himself, says that he regrets that his book was "misinterpreted" in what he says was an extremist fashion. "Our research and our writings were often carried to pretty wild expectations and claims," said the pediatrics professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. In fact, he and Klaus produced a second book on the subject, *Parent-Infant Bonding*, in 1982, partly in an attempt to dispel the notion that bonding must occur immediately after birth. Said Kennell: "There are many, many ways parents get attached without that early contact." Although he admitted that the long-term effects of early bonding have not been established, he insisted that he and Klaus have not revised their original views, but simply rephrased them.

But even staunch opponents of some of the authors' theories agree that their work has had a positive impact on hospitals and childbirth. Toronto psychiatrist Dr. Klaus Minde, for one, says that the widespread adoption of the theory still provided "the scientific underpinnings to something mothers always wanted to do." Minde, an expert in treating weak, premature infants and their families at the Hospital for Sick Children, said that researchers such as Klaus and Kennell have also revolutionized the way hospitals deal with the parents of premature infants. Unlike the practice of a decade ago, those parents now often have close contact with their babies, even when they are in incubators.

But the debate is far from concluded. In several recent issues of the U.S. *Journal of Pediatrics*, critics attacked the various studies—including Klaus and Kennell's ground-breaking 1972 research with 28 low-income, unmarried mothers—that have been marshalled as proof of the positive effects of early bonding. Michael Lamb, one of the most outspoken critics and a developmental psychologist at the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City, said that in the roughly 20 studies purporting to show benefits from early bonding, there was either an absence of proper controls or else the researchers overinterpreted the results.

Other psychologists contend that it is, in fact, impossible to measure and interpret maternal behavior. Asks Kathleen Bloom, a psychology professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax: "Mothers are so different one from another, so how do you measure bonding?" Bloom and some other psychologists believe that the bonding issue is secondary. Said Bloom: "I think we already know some of the factors that interfere with parent-child relations, they are such things as lack of time with your child, unwanted pregnancies, parents' emotional problems, economic stresses and marital difficulties." The challenge, many researchers say, is to identify and treat the problems that impede bonding. ✧



Smart gold.



It's one thing to make gold or silver part of your investment portfolio. It's another thing entirely to have bars of precious metals sitting around.

There's a better way.

Scotiabank offers gold, silver and gold coin certificates–a lot easier to store than bullion.

And they can be bought or sold in fractional quantities by the dollar amount or by the weight of the bullion or coins. They can be purchased in amounts as little as one ounce for gold, 50 ounces for silver and 10 ounce equivalent for gold coin.

Also, certificates have very definite advantages when it comes to redemption. Unlike bullion, they do not require an assay check and, therefore, can be redeemed more quickly for cash or re-registered, in whole or in part. Or, if you wish, you may exchange them for bullion.

Finally, they're backed by The Bank of Nova Scotia, one of the world's leading dealers in gold and silver.

Certificates are available at any Scotiabank branch.

Scotiabank offers these gold and silver certificates as a service only. This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation for investment.

Scotiabank

®Registered Trade Mark of The Bank of Nova Scotia

TURN YOUR DESERT INTO AN OASIS



WITH A WAIT HUMIDIFIER

Features
- heavy duty energy saving motor protected by patented nylon clutch
- one-piece collapsible drum for easy pad replacement
- humidifies a 3000 square foot home easily
- stainless steel construction
- automatic humidistat and many other important features



Wait HUMIDIFIERS
Turn your desert into an oasis
AT RETAILERS AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

Our friendly old lady may save your little old life.

This friendly old lady is the official spokesperson of fire prevention in Canada. What she knows may help save your life in the prevention of fire or if a fire actually occurs in your home or at your work. She can tell you how to prevent fires. How to make your home fire safe. How to deal with arson. Even getting out of a fire safely and how to make your house fire-safe at Christmas. She does all this in a series of free booklets which are yours for the asking. Simply write: Old Lady, c/o Fiprecan, (Fire Prevention Canada) 1590-7 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Canada K1B 4L2.



If you want to know how to act when it comes to fire and fire prevention act like an old lady and act now by writing for your booklet.

Fiprecan Fire Prevention Canada

A ring for sexual politics

TRAFFORD TANZI
By Claire Luckham
Directed by Ray Jewers

The premise of *Trafford Tanzi* is simple since professional wrestling is essentially a primitive form of theatre, why not write a play as one long wrestling match? Unfortunately, British dramatist Claire Luckham's attempt to expand that intriguing idea into a battle of the sexes is merely simpleminded. Although *Trafford Tanzi* has been a huge success in London's West End and in Liverpool's working-class bars, the timid Canadian premiere, currently at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa (Toronto and Vancouver should see versions later this fall), shows that the act of replacing a stage with a ring cannot miraculously change a sedate theatre audience into wrestling fanatics.

In professional wrestling the relationship between the fans and the fighters is all-important: the bad guys must pulp the good guys sufficiently to make the fans lust for revenge and forget that the whole affair is fixed. In Luckham's play the cast wrestles continuously as the referee narrates the life story of Trafford Tanzi (Catherine Barroll). Tanzi seems assured of sainthood: parents and friends abuse her from infancy until she falls in love with champion wrestler Dean Rebel (Henry Czerny). A classic male chauvinist, Rebel is not only unfaithful to her but he also refuses to do the dishes. His comment on having a wife is typical: "Why should I keep a dog and bark myself?" Eventually Tanzi liberates herself by becoming a wrestler too. In their final showdown, she enjoys sweet emotional and political revenge by relegating Rebel to a housewife after pinning him in her special "Venus's-fly-trap" hold.

But sexual politics is the play's fatal flaw since the division of loyalties according to sex prevents the mindless involvement required by a wrestling match. In a wrestling audience, both men and women cheer on the good guys and revile the bad guys. But theatregoers are not as ready as wrestling fans to leave such sensitive issues as woman's liberation at home. No matter how odious Rebel's misdeeds, men in the audience may find it difficult to rally behind Tanzi. Not surprisingly, nervous titters greet director Ray Jewers' cheerleading efforts to stop them thinking and start them thumping.

A truly sordid barroom brawl might stir different emotions, but in the NAC production it is little more than a mild spat. Both Barroll and Czerny are too cute and genteel to portray convincing street fighters. However, Brian Tree as Tanzi's father and Gordon Clapp as the referee make admirable bullies with their cocky posturing. Viewed at close range (the seats surround the ring), the actors' wrestling technique, put together in one month of intensive training from professional wrestler Phil (Whipper) Watson Jr., is too slipshod to score either physical or dramatic points. Instead of thriving in a milieu where no holds are barred, the NAC production of *Trafford Tanzi* cannot escape the limitations of Luckham's script and stands condemned to pull its punches.

—MARK CZARNECKI



Barroll: the war between the sexes as wrestling

Panasonic Microwave Genius

So advanced, it makes your choice simple.



Fantastic results without the fuss is what microwave cooking's all about. But which oven to buy? As you'll soon discover, a Panasonic microwave oven makes that decision *deliciously* simple.

Quick-thinking Genius.
Program an entire cooking cycle—from defrost to finish—with a single touch! That's the genius of Panasonic Auto Sensor Controls. A sophisticated humidity sensor and microprocessor team up to monitor the cooking process, display what stage you're at, and even count down the cooking time for you. And "Auto Start" is another meal-planning plus. You can pre-set the cooking process to start any time up to 12 hours later.

Cooks more evenly.
With most ovens it's stop-and-go, hit-and-miss, because you have to turn food several times to catch all the microwaves. Panasonic, however, saves you the worry with an ingenious Automatic Cook-A-Round Turntable. It continuously rotates during the cooking process, passing every part of the food through the entire microwave field. So hot spots and underdone areas are never a problem.

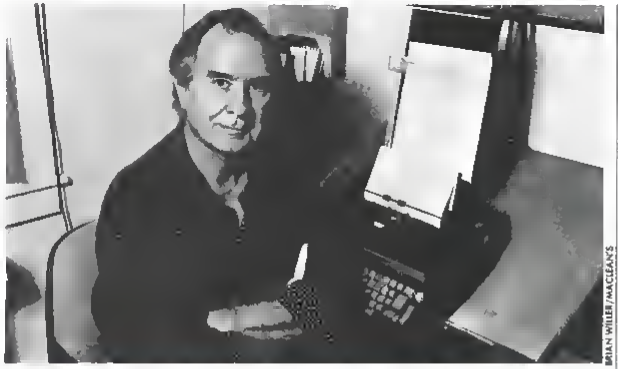


Very versatile.
It's surprising what you can cook up with a Panasonic. Especially a Panasonic Dimension 3. This remarkable counter-top oven (not shown) gives you the choice of 3 cooking methods: (1) the speed and convenience of microwave cooking, (2) convection cooking, which circulates heated air around foods to produce excellent baking and browning results, and (3) combined microwave/convection cooking for crispy-brown meats and poultry.

Technology with a human touch? Panasonic brings it all home with microwave cooking so advanced, it makes your choice simple.

See the new Panasonic line of compact and full-size models, soon.

Panasonic
just slightly ahead of our time.



BRIAN WILDER/MACLEAN'S

Templeton: for all his activity, prominence and success, the memoirs are ponderous

BOOKS

Scenes from a varied life

AN ANECDOTAL MEMOIR
By Charles Templeton
(McClelland and Stewart, 320 pages, $19.95)

Charles Templeton—who at various times has been a broadcaster, boy evangelist, outspoken agnostic, powerful editor, novelist, artist, unsuccessful politician and amateur inventor—certainly has no lack of raw material for an autobiography. Now he has finally produced *An Anecdotal Memoir*. Although he has led a more varied life than most people, Templeton's memoirs are surprisingly more tedious than enlightening.

Templeton warns readers that the book will avoid "psychic struggles or intimate relationships," since he believes they are of little interest. What remains is a ponderous collection of stories spanning more than 60 years lumped into 11 chapters based on his various careers. The book's choppy nature would be of little concern if Templeton's tales were fresh or witty. However, they rarely are and sometimes have only the vaguest connections to his experiences.

When Templeton does concentrate on his own life, he is often equally irrelevant. While painstakingly detailed, most of the stories—except for those about religion—revolve around events that apparently did little to shape his life. Although he headed the public affairs and news department of CTV from 1966 to 1969, Templeton offers unimportant detail instead of revelation, such as his account of how the private network beat CBC in reporting the final ballot results of the 1967 Tory leadership convention. Similarly, he recounts his days as managing editor at *The Toronto Star* in the early 1960s with anecdotes about headlines on long-forgotten stories.

Perhaps the most disappointing element of the book is that Templeton largely avoids any criticism of Canada's press, although he frequently discussed this topic with Pierre Berton on their recently cancelled nationally syndicated radio commentary, *Dialogue*. Although he ends each of his media chapters with a sermon about the broadcasting or print form in question, he largely restricts himself to unexciting predictions and truisms. newspapers will dwindle in number, television sometimes plays up visual stories at the expense of serious, but nonvisual, items, few radio stations provide good news coverage. He does, however, rally strongly against the sort of unwarranted corporate editorial interference that he says quickly drove him out of the editor's office at *Maclean's* in 1969. Unfortunately, Templeton undermines his case when he reveals that he resorted to a similar sort of front-office meddling while he was running for leader of the Ontario Liberal party in 1964. Templeton persuaded Toronto *Telegram* Publisher John Bassett to overrule his own editors and cease using what Templeton says were "pejorative" descriptions of him in the newspaper.

Curiously, despite all his activity, prominence and success, Templeton comes across in *Anecdotal Memoirs* as not only superficial but also rather dull. It is doubtful that either description is accurate.

—IAN AUSTEN

Living morally is the best revenge

CHILDREN OF WAR
By Roger Rosenblatt
(Doubleday, 212 pages, $18.50)

Roger Rosenblatt, the author of *Children of War*, has not spent much time testing the dangers of the trouble spots of the world. He is an essayist, a senior writer at *Time* and a father who suddenly had the simple thought that children were growing up all over the world who had never known anything but war. Then, corporate journalism took over. For five weeks in 1981, with the help of three veteran war photographers, Rosenblatt travelled to Belfast, Israel, Lebanon, Thailand's border with Cambodia, and Hong Kong, where Vietnamese Boat People still land. When Rosenblatt was finished, a *Time* cover story did not seem to be a large enough forum to investigate the effects of death, chaos and destruction on the growing bodies and minds of children.

Were it not for Rosenblatt's refreshing humility it would be easy to distrust his quick research, instant insight as the byproduct of an awesomely effective information-gathering machine. But *Children of War* is the story of Rosenblatt's journey of discovery—what *he* saw and what the children told him. At the end of the trip, sitting on a Hong Kong dock with a young member of a newly unloaded cargo of Boat People, Rosenblatt looks at the setting sun, thinks of it rising over his own children safe at home in the United States and confesses, "I thought then that if anyone were to ask me what I learned on my trip, I would tell him that the world is round." He is well aware of the dangerous line such a book walks between sentimentality (the big eyes of starving orphans) and sensation (brutalized child warriors more vicious than their parents). His obvious good faith becomes a guarantee that his readers, too, can trust the few generalities he allows himself to make.

The most basic one is on the subject of revenge. The common picture of the children of Belfast portrays them all as vengeful midget members of opposing terrorist groups. Rosenblatt talked to both Catholic and Protestant children, hand-picked for the purpose because of the many deaths in their families. Only Paul Rowe, 14, whose father was gunned down in the family's home by a Protestant vigilante group, talked about revenge—and that was only after his best friend had prodded him into it.

The Cambodian children whom Rosenblatt met in the Khao I Dang refugee camp in Thailand had suffered the









Special Introductory Offer

Enter the elegant, exciting world of CITY & COUNTRY HOME

(at substantial savings)!

CITY & COUNTRY HOME was created for people just like you...people who appreciate beautiful homes & the finer things in life.

In the months & issues ahead, you'll be treated to memorable but rarely seen city & country homes – the residences of architects & designers, business & social leaders...people with impeccable taste & creative flair – plus...

- identifying & collecting art & antiques,
- informative artist & designer profiles,
- the best in Ontario 'heritage' architecture,
- gourmet cuisine, wines & spirits,
- gardening, landscaping & exotic indoor foliage,
- museums & galleries, crafts & Canadiana, world travel & much, much more!

CITY & COUNTRY HOME

Enjoy 6 home-delivered issues of CITY & COUNTRY HOME for just $12 – a 20% saving off the newsstand price

(Take advantage of these special savings to give CITY & COUNTRY HOME to a friend!)

Publisher's Personal Guarantee

You must be completely delighted with CITY & COUNTRY HOME or receive a full refund on all undelivered copies.

The issues covered by your subscription are Winter 1983 plus the first 5 issues of 1984

If the order card is missing, write to CITY & COUNTRY HOME, Box 4040, Station A, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 6A7

Offer valid only in Canada

worst atrocities. One orphan said that, yes, he wanted revenge but that did not mean he wanted to kill Khmer Rouge. "To me revenge means that I must make the most of my life." Another said, "Revenge is to make a bad man better than before." The children who escaped the Cambodian genocide were the only ones Rosenblatt interviewed who could not conceive that good and evil coexisted in humans and especially in the soldiers of the Khmer Rouge. They needed the soldiers to be *bad* but did not take one adult step further to seek retribution, Rosenblatt concluded. "Revenge is to be taken against fate, against a whole world of incomprehensible evil. Living well, in the moral sense, is the best revenge."

Rosenblatt discovered that despair and anger are the province of adults. His children of war rewarded him with a small harvest of hope, out of their charity and the unromantic clarity with which they regarded death and destruction in war. But children did grow up in Ireland, Israel, Lebanon and Cambodia to continue the wars. Some chose while they were still children to be PLO and Khmer Rouge soldiers. To answer all his questions, Rosenblatt needs to make a parallel journey among adults—to try to find the point at which children begin to feel that war is just and that revenge is theirs for the taking.

—ANNE COLLINS

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

1 **Poland,** *Michener (8)*
2 **The Name of the Rose,** *Eco (3)*
3 **The Little Drummer Girl,** *le Carré (1)*
4 **Hollywood Wives,** *Collins (4)*
5 **The Seduction of Peter S.,** *Sanders (7)*
6 **Christine,** *King (5)*
7 **A Time for Judas,** *Callaghan*
8 **White Gold Wielder,** *Donaldson (6)*
9 **Return of the Jedi** *(8)*
10 **Ancient Evenings,** *Mailer (9)*

Nonfiction

1 **In Search of Excellence,** *Peters and Waterman Jr. (1)*
2 **Megatrends,** *Naisbitt (2)*
3 **The Best of James Herriot,** *Herriot (5)*
4 **The Price of Power,** *Hersh (3)*
5 **Charles and Diana Visit Canada,** *Hall (4)*
6 **The Last Lion,** *Manchester (6)*
7 **On Wings of Eagles,** *Follett*
8 **Out On a Limb,** *MacLaine (6)*
9 **Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions,** *Steinem (9)*
10 **Jane Fonda's Workout Book,** *Fonda (10)*

() Position last week



Over ice. With a spritz. Or all by itself. Martini Red brings superb taste to a quick bite or a budding friendship. All because of the loving way we blend beautiful wines with the finest natural herbs.

Martini, Martini Racing, M&R are registered Trade Marks.

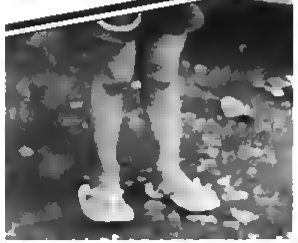


WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling. Average per cigarette: Export 'A' Mild Regular "tar" 12 mg, nicotine 0.9 mg. King Size "tar" 13 mg, nicotine 0.9 mg.



Ronald L. Magahis: Four years old. Too young for school. Old enough to help work. Family has no home of its own. Share with grandfather.

Father unemployed Family undernourished Future uncertain



Ronald lives in south-east Asia His family are destitute His home is made of bamboo and leaves—no match for violent storms and typhoons His parents are eager to work—but there is little work to be had In a good month his father may earn $45 It isn't enough Poor health is often the result The nearest clinic has little medicine And Ronald isn't alone in his poverty His friends and their families are fighting it too Together they share what little work there is—but there is no real chance for a better life

Yet there is a chance for Ronald's family to work towards that better life—and for the others in their rural community The problems they cannot solve alone, can be solved together—with Foster Parents Plan's help When children like Ronald and his friends are supported by Foster Parents, they get much more than support for themselves, more than correspondence and a warm relationship Through our Group Development Plan, families meet to discuss common problems and set goals with PLAN's help Literacy, vocational training, co-ops, counselling, medical care—simple means to simple goals—working together with PLAN's help Whatever the problem—education, clean water, job training, medical care—our fully integrated programs will help find a solution Won't you help the human way? Ronald will have a Foster Parent by now—but so many others are waiting, so many problems are still to be solved Please—complete the coupon below

SIGN HERE NOW... PLEASE

PLAN **FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA**
(An international human development agency)
153 ST CLAIR AVENUE WEST, TORONTO CANADA M4V 1P8

I want to be a Foster Parent of a boy ☐ girl ☐ age ____
country _____ or where the need is greatest ☐
I enclose my first payment of $23 00 Monthly ☐ $69 00 Quarterly ☐
$136 00 Semi-Annually ☐ $276 00 Annually ☐
I can t become a Foster Parent right now, however I enclose my contribution of $_____ Please send me more information ☐ Tel No _____
Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov _____ Code _____
I wish communication with PLAN to be in English ☐ French ☐

PLAN operates in Bolivia Colombia Ecuador Egypt ElSalvador Guatemala Haiti Honduras India Indonesia Kenya Liberia Mali Nicaragua Nepal the Philippines Senegal Sierra Leone Sri Lanka the Sudan Thailand and Upper Volta Foster Parents Plan of Canada is officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Government Contributions are tax deductible MA205 0103

A legend in more ways than one

BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET ONE MAN'S LIFE IN BUSINESS AND THE ARTS IN CANADA
By Floyd S. Chalmers
(Macmillan of Canada, 256 pages, $24.95)

"I suspect that public figures who linger into their 80s cannot avoid being regarded as legends," writes Floyd S. Chalmers in his discursive autobiography. His own near legendary status, however, is due to much more than longevity. Chalmers is not only the retired president and chairman of Maclean Hunter Ltd. but one of Canada's most businesslike patrons of the performing arts whose beneficiaries have included the Stratford Festival, which he helped establish. *Both Sides of the Street* is a faithful charting of the two strands of Chalmers' life but it fails to explain satisfactorily how both were part of the same man.

The side of Chalmers that comes across the most clearly is the old-fashioned, straight-speaking newsman. After becoming editor of *The Financial Post* during the 1920s boom, a series of articles he wrote about Bay Street huckster-shop operators "created a demand for reform," as he modestly puts it. In fact, he sent 27 stockbrokers to jail in one of Canada's biggest journalistic sensations. Rising steadily, Chalmers met virtually all the financial powers as well as many world leaders. He is candid, even bold, in his assessments. The father of Ontario Hydro was "Sir Adam Beck, whom I disliked very much." Sir Herbert Holt of Montreal, once Canada's richest citizen, was "impervious to the virtues of tact."

Yet Chalmers was never in the least antibusiness or antibusinessmen. He claims to have seen "corporate growth as exciting and even, in the Horatio Alger sense, romantic." Readers must remember the heroic stature of commerce early in the century to make sense of one curious self-revelation. When Chalmers was a boy, a relative reneged on a promise to take him to the circus. "I think that broken promise crushed me more than anything that happened to me in all my life," writes Chalmers, "with the possible exception of the stock market crash of 1929."

The question remains at the end of the book of why the tycoon is so committed to the arts. Chalmers, with his aggressive common sense, plain speech and sharp tongue, offers no explanation but invites his audience to accept the book as it is, an honest account of a busy, useful life. —DOUG FETHERLING

Everything old is recycled again

By Bill MacVicar



Kahn (above), Green and Kelly reverting to formulas

With the advent of pay TV, satellite dishes, videocassettes and increased cable services, the technology of television has already reached what viewers only a decade ago thought of as the distant future. But even with that overheated, high-tech competition, the commercial TV networks have made the curious decision to transport their audience back to the past. As the networks unveil their new seasons this month, most of the shows hark back to the formulas established in the 1950s and 1960s. There are more doctors, more soldiers, a buxom ghost and even a talking ape. A few new shows are promising and some specials will be unique and involving, but on the whole figures of the past, or styles of comedy and adventure pulled from the past of the medium, preoccupy television this year.

But even déjà vu can be fruitful when employed with strong writing, stellar casts and high style. Possibly the strongest new show on the air is *The Yellow Rose* (NBC/CTV). An ongoing story set in present-day Texas, it is a throwback to the grand melodrama of such southwest epics as *Giant* and *House on the Hill*. The cast, featuring Cyhill Shepherd, Sam Elliott, Susan Anspach, Chuck Connors and David Soul, acts out the popular themes of greed and lust. With the requisite illegitimate births and skeletons in the closet, the fast-paced intrigues rage over a 20,000-acre cattle ranch. The characters are not Plasticine like those in the overly slick *Dallas*, but living, breathing humans. The opulence and intelligent scripts of *The Yellow Rose* shape it into the best bet of the autumn.

While the turf of *The Yellow Rose* is similar to *The Big Valley* and *Rifleman*, the nostalgia of other new shows reaches back to the operating rooms of *Ben Casey* and *Dr. Kildare*. Joining *St. Elsewhere* and *Trapper John, M.D.*, two new series focus on medical heroics. In *Cutter to Houston* (CBS/CTV), a team of crack young doctors works in a Texas hamlet where the necessary tools for saving lives fall short of state-of-the-art. And *Trauma Center* (ABC/Global) is a parable about paramedics which is merely a clone of *Emergency!* with a calmer title.

Although the staggering popularity of *M*A*S*H* (one of the longest-running situation comedies in history) linked the medical profession with the military, now, with the exception of its feeble sequel *After-M*A*S*H*, the duties and loyalties have diverged. Men in uniform again stride proudly on the small screen. *For Love and Honor* (NBC/CTV), a derivation of the Richard Gere and Debra Winger hit movie *An Officer and a Gentleman*, tries to wring some humor and affection from the rigors of Marine boot camp. But the cast is predominantly masculine, and the failure of a strong female love interest makes it as sexless as *Magnum, P.I.* Another military film, *From Here to Eternity*, lives again in *Emerald Point, N.A.S.* Starring Dennis Weaver as a rear admiral of a naval air station, the show is a hymn to the glories of military rigor which makes the concept of eternity as unappealing as four years in a prisoner of war camp.

Away from barracks and hospitals, actresses dominate the season. But even the rare, if regal, appearances of Bette Davis (on call for work in the show only seven days a year) cannot salvage *Hotel* (ABC/CTV). Playing the owner of a posh San Francisco hotel, Davis does her best to lure viewers into the tired, episodic unfolding (a format that *Love Boat* pioneered, and which would have been better sunk like the Lusitania) of big adventures in ranked rooms. Kate Jackson, however (the former Charlie's Angel usually described as "the intelligent one"), just may salvage *Scarecrow and Mrs. King*, a *Hart to Hart*-inspired mystery drama in which the witty and spry-faced Jackson may (or may not) be married to an espionage agent working for the CIA.



Accomplished comedian Madeline Kahn is even more successful than Jackson. She hilariously escorts viewers back to the infant and toddling years of the medium, when another zany redhead, Lucille Ball, became the Monday-night toast of the continent. In *Oh, Madeline* (ABC/CBC), Kahn plays a disaffected housewife keen to all the fads. She works out on a Nauti-



C.J. and Frye (above); Elliott: few gems amid trivialities

lue weight-training machine and whirls up herbal concoctions in the blender for her husband, who craves nothing but milkshakes and french fries. Funny as it is, *Oh, Madeline* operates in a time warp, as if the cool 1970s situation comedies of Norman Lear and MTM (Mary Tyler Moore) Productions had never existed. That disregard for social relevance does not work for *Jennifer Slept Here* (NBC/Canadian independents). Blonde bombshell Ann Jillian, in the spirit of *The Ghost and Mrs. Muir*, plays a deceased actress who haunts a house. Unlike *Oh, Madeline*, the series is unremittingly silly without any element of playfulness.

Like Jillian, an orangutan named C.J. (a veteran of Clint Eastwood films) must contend with a demeaning role. *Mr. Smith* (NBC) casts C.J. as a government consultant with an IQ well up into the 200s and Leonard Frye as his personal secretary, in his rumbling speech patterns, the ape bears a sinister resemblance to Henry Kissinger. Intended as a loony takeoff on the old James Stewart movie *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, the show will amuse only those who enjoy nothing more than the antics of chimpanzees at zoos. Even worse is *Manimal* (NBC/Global). Simon MacCorkindale plays a sleuth who solves crimes by transforming himself into a variety of guises—including reptiles, birds and fish. Most viewers will find a scuttling household mouse a more interesting object of observation.

After such trivialities, it is refreshing to turn to the sober productions of the CBC. One of the high-water marks of Canadian television is *Chautauqua Girl*, a two-hour, made-for-television movie to air on CBC in January. It is a glimpse of times when moral uplift was a fact of life. In the 1920s caravans of stern evangelists and understanding young proselytes toured the continent, bringing, in week-long tent festivals, the lessons of faith, temperance and what are now called the liberal arts to isolated communities. A young girl on this discouraging circuit (played by Janet-Laine Green, the feisty and provocative prosecutor on *Seeing Things*) lands in rural Alberta to brave the ways of obstinate locals, only to fall in love with an aspiring politician (Terence Kelly). Photographed with the stark grandeur of such movies as *Days of Heaven* and *Bound for Glory*, *Chautauqua Girl* recreates an authentic past worth remembering.

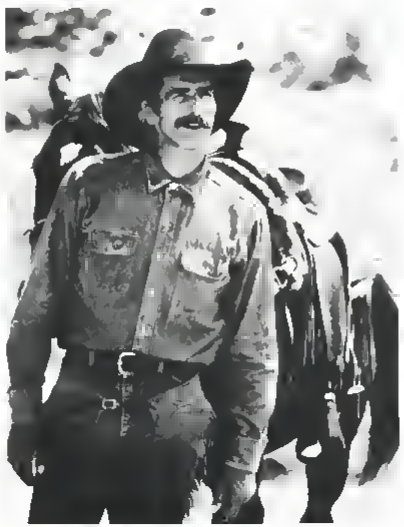
From the careful manners of the Chautauqua circuit, the CBC moves to the raffish language of the horse-racing circuit. In four one-hour segments, *Backstretch* provides the same form of equine vitality that helped to make movies such as *National Velvet* enduring classics. Florence Paterson plays a widow who is trying to hold onto the tiny racetrack in southern Ontario which she inherited at her husband's death. *Backstretch* demonstrates the adeptness of Canadian producers in re-creating the atmosphere of small towns and rural settings. In its modest but canny way, the technique is as entrancing as the glamor and fure of U.S. big-city melodrama.

That brand of crass luxury, however, besmirches Canadian television too. The CBC's *Vanderberg* transports the premise of last season's *Empire*, a drama about the acquisition and holding of Canadian fortunes, from old-time Anglo-dominated Montreal to energy-rich Manitoba. Michael Hogan portrays a wheeler-dealer attempting to haul a pipeline across the northern part of the province in hopes of making millions. The series assumes that all Canada really needs is an answer to *Dallas*' J.R. Ewing.

Specials supply a diversion from the tedium of regular series. Biographies are a long suit this season, with the CBC's *The Undaunted*, about Canada's founders, and *Some Honorable Gentlemen*, about the moral and political dilemmas of recent politicians. For the U.S. audience, networks will revive John F. Kennedy (Martin Sheen), Robert Kennedy and even George Washington in tales of presidents and presidential hopefuls. Ex-Wonder Woman Lynda Carter should satisfy more secular interests as she tackles the unenviable task of impersonating 1940s cover girl Rita Hayworth, as should Lindsay Wagner in *Princess Daisy* (NBC). And more spiritual watchers may enjoy British actor Albert Finney striving to capture the charisma of Pope John Paul II.

In most series, mini-series and specials, television this season is reaching out from its electronic maw and wrestling the viewer to times past. Even the most promising shows—*The Yellow Rose, Chautauqua Girl, Oh, Madeline*—are exercises in light nostalgia. In the minds of television programmers, it would appear, everything old can be recycled again and anything urgent or contemporary is merely news.

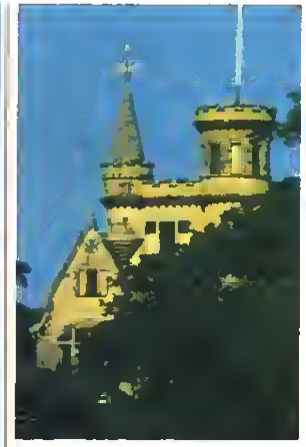
With Laurence O'Toole in New York.



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Discover a world the world hasn't discovered.





Today, many destinations look and feel the same. Overcrowded beaches. Overprogrammed people. Overpackaged hospitality. So where do you go that's different?

...to Trinidad and Tobago, where the Caribbean begins. Discover uncrowded beaches, unpretentious people and a hospitality that's unrehearsed. There's always something to discover, on your own.

Like the quiet sanctuaries of our nature life, our rich history and ethno-cultural heritage; Our musical gifts to the world—magnificent steelband and rhythmic calypso. And Carnival—the spectacular celebration of our joie de vivre.

Do we think of ourselves as a "tourist attraction"? Well, yes and no. We prefer to think of ourselves as the islands preferred by the more sophisticated, discerning traveller.

Oh, we've got the sun, sand, sea, the hikes, games, the greens—but in an ambience you'll find refreshing.

Fly BWIA International

For information call your travel agent or the Trinidad & Tobago Tourist Board 145 King Street West Suite 202, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1J8

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Come discover a world the world hasn't discovered.

COLUMN

The Liberals as nagging nannies



By Don Braid

Poor Pierre Trudeau. Poor Liberals. They don't seem to realize that they are behaving like lemmings running straight for the cliff, blindfolded. They think they are trapping Brian Mulroney and the Tories by championing French language rights in Manitoba. *Quelle blague.* Instead, they are reminding most Canadians why they are so disliked.

Under Trudeau, the stuffiest Canadian moralist since William Aberhart, they have become national chaperonas, forever turning the lights on just when they think we might be enjoying ourselves. They are so insufferably self-righteous, so smugly paternalistic, so certain they know what's good for us.

Various Liberal preachers, especially the few who venture West, seem to think this is leadership. It would be, if only they were pointing in a direction most people want to go. But the Liberals too often tell us where we *should* want to go and then take us there whether we like it or not. This isn't leadership—it's rule by nanny. Their endless nagging drives even Liberals out of the fold. The party is dead west of Winnipeg because loyal western Liberals got fed up with being told how they must think and act. Foolish souls, they thought it was their job to tell the party how to behave, not the other way around.

Some of them finally realized the awful truth in the summer of 1981 at a western Liberal conference in Banff, where they gathered to sound off about policy and be inspired by various rising and falling Liberal stars, including Trudeau and Lloyd Axworthy. They sounded off for sure, but not in ways their betters approved. Bob Blair, the respected Alberta businessman who runs Nova Corp., said bluntly that the central government seems remote and unaaring, that it's too involved in the economy, that policies are written by bureaucrats rather than elected politicians and that co-operative federalism has been replaced by dangerous confrontation. Blair, who called himself a small-l Liberal, was cheered avidly by most of the 250 delegates. In their innocence, they thought he had given a shrewd analysis of the party's problems in the West and the country at large.

But the Liberal moguls reacted like prune-faced chaperonas who see the senior prom getting out of hand. Axworthy sat near Blair on the platform, rolling his eyes and shaking his head throughout the speech. Afterward, he told a reporter Blair was merely spouting "the Conservative line." Senator Hazen Argue, Saskatchewan's unelected gift to the cabinet, said all this talk "didn't really reflect the true feelings of Liberals in the West."

That left Trudeau to finish the knee-capping the next day. He strolled onto the stage, casually slung his jacket over a chair and said, "My preference is for the Liberal party in Western Canada to stop being a conservative party and a party of the right."

A party of the right? He was talking to long-suffering Liberals who for their loyalty are called socialists, Communists and idiots in their home towns. Then they go to meet their hero, hoping for an understanding pep talk to raise their spirits, and *he* calls them Tories.

A party so sure of its rectitude even among friends is bound to reserve an exquisite arrogance for its opponents. Lately, the favored Liberal tactic is to brand all opposition as un-Canadian. This theme has run through every Liberal dodge since 1980—the constitutional debate, the energy-pricing struggle and now the bilingualism issue.

> ***'The Liberal party is dead in the West because loyal westerners got tired of being told how to think'***

During the constitutional debate, Trudeau and his ministers portrayed themselves as the champions of a larger Canadian vision while painting the premiers who opposed them as wreckers, regionalists, enemies of Confederation. They ignored or distorted the fact that all those premiers, except René Lévesque, simply had another legitimate vision of Canada. From Bill Bennett in British Columbia to Brian Peckford in Newfoundland, they wished to ensure that all provinces, large and small, have a voice in a true federation of equal partners. Yet the government persisted in painting them as traitors to the people—a puzzling argument since the premiers always had far more support in their provinces than the Liberals.

Today the focus has changed slightly, but the attitude is familiar. Official bilingualism is now the issue that brings out the nag, the chaperone, the pompous ass in the governing Liberals. Westerners are once again being painted as rednecked French haters because of provincial Tory opposition to official bilingualism in Manitoba. And, as usual, this simplistic attack ignores the real western attitude toward French.

Left to themselves, westerners have shown enormous good will toward the language and culture. Westerners are learning French more quickly than any other group in Canada. In Alberta 46,945 anglophones have become bilingual since 1971, an increase of 157.8 per cent in a decade. In British Columbia the rate of increase was 83.6 per cent over the same decade.

I am bilingual myself and I am sure the only hostility most westerners feel is aimed not at the language but at official bilingualism, which they sense is a nice deal for people lucky enough to be bilingual already. It guarantees jobs and privileges for Canada's new ruling elite, the minority lucky enough to have grown up in bilingual territory.

This is profoundly unfair in a country as large as Canada, where the other language is rarely spoken across huge chunks of territory. It makes second-class citizens of nearly everybody, including unilingual French Quebecers. It inflicts upon us a bureaucracy that isn't typical of the people and leaders chosen from a small segment of the population. And it creates language snobs, the reverse bigots who heaped abuse on John Crosbie when he pointed out, quite correctly, that "the 3.7 million who are bilingual [shouldn't] suddenly think themselves some kind of aristocracy and only leaders can come from that group."

Crosbie's only mistake was to be too perceptive. He saw that official bilingualism is a comfortable boondoggle for an elite that considers itself superior to unilingual mortals and is quite ruthless when its privileges are threatened. He was savaged by the media and wounded in his run for the Tory leadership.

Now the Liberals seem to think they can hurt the whole Tory party with cynical moralizing on the Manitoba language issue. Not likely. Too many Canadians have come to see official bilingualism as just another flawed Liberal policy, and the Liberals as Victorian nannies whose day has passed.

Don Braid is a political columnist for the Edmonton Journal

Allan Fotheringham is on vacation.

THE CAR YOU CAN HOLD ON TO LONGER.

If you're about to go shopping for a new car, get a grip on yourself. Prices are astronomical.

But if you buy a Volvo, you can get more than your money's worth. Studies show Volvos have an average life expectancy of 19.3 years.*

Besides getting more years for your money you get more car. All Volvos come with power assisted disc brakes and steering, radials, even reclining front bucket seats with adjustable lumbar supports.

So in addition to being the car you can hold on to longer, you'll find Volvo is also the car you won't want to let go of.

VOLVO

A car you can believe in

*Average life expectancy of a Volvo in Sweden is 19.3 years. Driving conditions in Canada may differ. So your Volvo may not last quite that long. Then again, it may last longer. © 1982 Volvo Canada Ltd.





RARE

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY

100% SCOTCH WHISKIES

BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND BY

JUSTERINI & BROOKS LTD

St. James's Street, London, England

WINE MERCHANTS TO THEIR LATE MAJESTIES

KING GEORGE III

KING GEORGE IV

KING WILLIAM IV

QUEEN VICTORIA

KING EDWARD VII

KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE VI

AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES (1921-1936)